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EPES SARGENT,

AUTHOR OF "THE STANDARD SPELLER," "THE STANDARD SERIES OF  
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BOSTON:

JOHN L. SHOREY.

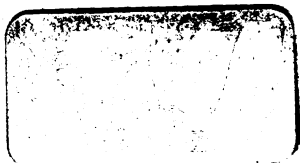
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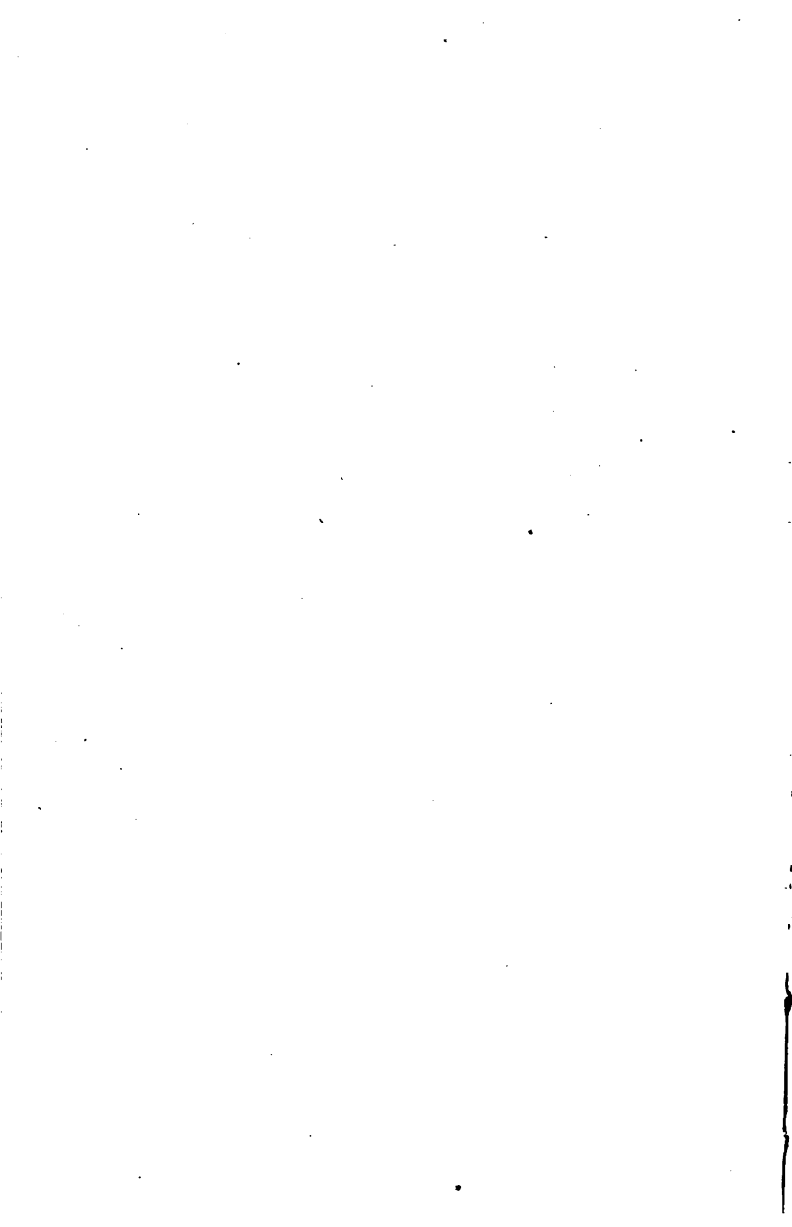




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THE  
SMALLER  
STANDARD SPELLER;

CONTAINING  
CLASSIFIED EXERCISES  
FOR  
ORAL SPELLING;  
ALSO,  
SENTENCES FOR SILENT SPELLING,

BY WRITING FROM DICTATION.

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BOSTON:  
JOHN L. SHOREY.  
1860.



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Miss Anna Barrows

## PREFACE.



THE present volume, like the larger Standard Speller, has been prepared with the view of combining the advantages of *oral* spelling with those of *silent* spelling, by writing from dictation. Many children will spell a word aloud, and be puzzled when told to put it in writing. Now, as we learn spelling chiefly to avoid blunders in writing, and as spelling is better learned by the eye than by the ear, dictation exercises ought to be an inseparable part of instruction.

The words of this volume have been very carefully selected: such *representative* words being given as may be guides to the spelling of large classes of words of a similar sound, while the anomalous words are so classified as to be impressed on the memory by association. A pupil thoroughly drilled in the exercises here presented will not be far from being an accomplished speller.

The dictation exercises have been written expressly for this volume, and will be found to differ from those in Sargent's larger Speller. The teacher will often find it useful to have the latter work at hand.

---

### THE ALPHABET.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q  
R S T U V W X Y Z

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v  
w x y z &

The Vowels are, *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*. The rest of the letters are consonants.

### ARABIC NUMERALS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

### ROMAN NUMERALS.

I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII.  
XIII. XIV. XV. XVI. XIX. XX. C. D. M.

## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

A. B. Bachelor of Arts.	Heb. Hebrews.	Oct. October.
A. C. Before Christ.	hhd. Hogshead.	On. Oregon.
Acct. Account.	Hon. Honorable.	oz. Ounce.
A. D. In the year of our Lord.	hund. Hundred.	p. Page.
Ala. Alabama.	Ia. Iowa.	pp. Pages.
A. M. {	Id. or Ibid. In the same place.	Penn. Pennsylvania.
	Id. The same.	per. By the ; as, <i>per yard</i> ,
	i. e. That is.	<i>by the yard.</i>
Anon. Anonymous.	Ill. Illinois.	per cent. By the hundred.
Ans. Answer.	Ind. Indiana.	Phil. Philippians ; or, Phil- ip.
Apr. April.	inst. Instant.	P. M. { Post Master ; or, Afternoon.
Atty. Attorney.	Jan. January.	P. O. Post Office.
Aug. August.	Jos. Joseph.	Pres. President.
Ark. Arkansas.	Josh. Joshua.	pro. For ; or, In favor of.
bbl. Barrel.	Jr. Junior.	Prof. Professor.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.	Kt. Knight.	P. S. Postscript.
Benj. Benjamin.	Ky. Kentucky.	Ps. Psalm.
Ca. Canada.	La. Louisiana.	pt. Payment.
Cal. California.	Lat. Latitude.	qto. Quarto.
Capt. Captain.	lbs. Pounds.	Q. V. (Quod videlicet.) Which see.
C. E. Canada East.	Lieut. Lieutenant.	Recd. Received.
Chap. Chapter.	LL. D. Doctor of Laws.	Rev. { Reverend ; or, Revelation.
Chas. Charles.	Lon. Longitude.	R. I. Rhode Island.
Co. Company ; or, County.	L. S. Place of the seal.	S. South.
Col. Colonel.	M. Monsieur.	S. C. South Carolina.
Cr. Credit ; or, Creditor.	Ma. or Min. Minnesota.	S. E. South East.
Ct. or Conn. Connecticut.	Maj. Major.	Sec. Secretary.
cts. Cents.	Mar. March.	Sect. Section.
C. W. Canada West.	Mass. Massachusetts.	Sen. Senator ; or, Senior.
cwt. Hundred weight.	M. C. Member of Congress.	Sept. September.
D. C. District of Columbia.	M. D. Doctor of Medicine.	Servt. Servant.
D. D. Doctor of Divinity.	Md. Maryland.	S. L. South Latitude.
Dec. December.	Me. Maine.	St. Saint ; or, Street.
Deg. Degree.	Messrs. Gentlemen or Sirs.	S. W. South West.
Del. Delaware.	Mich. Michigan.	Tenn. Tennessee.
Do. or Ditto. The same.	Miss. Mississippi.	Tex. Texas.
Dr. Doctor ; or, Debtor.	Mo. Missouri.	Tho. Thomas.
12mo. Duodecimo.	Mr. Master ; or, Mister.	ult. The last (month).
E. East.	Mrs. Mistress.	U. S. United States.
Ed. Edition ; or, Editor.	MS. Manuscript.	Va. Virginia.
e. g. For example.	MSS. Manuscripts.	via. By way of.
E. I. East Indies.	N. North.	vis. To wit, namely.
E. L. East Longitude.	N. B. Take notice.	vol. Volume.
Esq. Esquire.	N. C. North Carolina.	Vt. Vermont.
etc. And so forth.	N. E. North East.	W. West.
Fa. Florida.	N. H. New Hampshire.	W. I. West Indies.
Feb. February.	N. J. New Jersey.	Wis. Wisconsin.
Ga. Georgia.	N. L. North Latitude.	W. L. West Longitude.
Gen. General ; or, Genesis.	No. Number.	Wm. William.
Gent. Gentleman.	Nov. November.	wt. Weight.
Geo. George.	N. W. North West.	yd. Yard.
Gov. Governor.	N. Y. New York.	&c. And so forth.
H. B. M. Her Britannic Majesty or Majesty's.	O. Ohio.	
	obt. Obedient.	
	Ovo. Octavo.	

# TABLE OF THE ELEMENTARY SOUNDS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## VOWEL SOUNDS.

1. That of <i>a</i> in father.	7. That of <i>i</i> in fit.
2. " <i>a</i> " fat.	8. " <i>o</i> " note.
3. " <i>a</i> " fate.	9. " <i>o</i> " not.
4. " <i>a</i> " fall.	10. " <i>u</i> " bull.
5. " <i>e</i> " mete.	11. " <i>oo</i> " fool.
6. " <i>e</i> " met.	12. " <i>u</i> " but.

## VOWEL OR CONSONANT SOUNDS.

13. That of <i>w</i> in wet.	14. That of <i>y</i> in yet.
------------------------------	------------------------------

## CONSONANT SOUNDS.

15. That of <i>h</i> in hot, an aspirate, or simple breathing.
16. " <i>ng</i> " king, a nasal consonant sound.
17. " <i>m</i> " man, a liquid nasal consonant sound.
18. " <i>n</i> " not, " "
19. " <i>l</i> " let, a liquid consonant sound.
20. " <i>r</i> " run. " "

## COGNATE CONSONANT SOUNDS.

21. That of <i>p</i> in pan, } aspirate.	29. That of <i>k</i> in kind, } aspirate.
22. " <i>b</i> " bag, } vocal.	30. " <i>g</i> " gun, } vocal.
23. " <i>f</i> " fag, } aspirate.	31. " <i>s</i> " sin, } aspirate.
24. " <i>v</i> " van, } vocal.	32. " <i>z</i> " zeal, } vocal.
25. " <i>tʰ</i> " thin, } aspirate.	33. " <i>ʃ</i> " shine, } aspirate.
26. " <i>ʒ</i> " shine, } vocal.	34. " <i>z</i> " azure, } vocal.
27. " <i>t</i> " tin, } aspirate.	
28. " <i>d</i> " din, } vocal.	

## COMPOUND VOWEL SOUNDS.

1. That of <i>i</i> in pine.	3. That of <i>ou</i> in house.
2. " <i>u</i> " cube.	4. " <i>oi</i> " voice.

## COMPOUND CONSONANT SOUNDS.

1. That of <i>ch</i> in chest (aspirate).	2. That of <i>j</i> in jest (vocal).
---	--------------------------------------

## MODIFIED VOWEL SOUNDS.

1. <i>a</i> long before <i>r</i> , as in fare.	7. <i>a</i> obscure, as in rival.
2. <i>a</i> intermediate, " fast.	8. <i>e</i> " " brier.
3. <i>e</i> short and obtuse, " her.	9. <i>i</i> " " infinite.
4. <i>i</i> " " " fir.	10. <i>o</i> " " actor.
5. <i>u</i> " " " fur.	11. <i>u</i> " " sulphur.
6. <i>y</i> " " " myrrh.	

## EXPLANATIONS.

WORDS are so classified in this work, that few arbitrary marks are required as a guide to the proper sound of letters.

Before *a, o, u, l, r, t, C* has the sound of *k* ; it has the sound of *s* before *y* ; also before *e* and *i*, except where a different sound is specially indicated by the classification.

The digraph *ch* occurring in words in this volume has always its pure English sound of *tsh* (as in *child, much, &c.*), except where a different sound is specially indicated in the classification. *F* italicized has the sound of *v*.

*G* has its hard sound, as in *bag*, except where it is italicized, when it has the sound of *j* ; but *gh* italicized shows that the combination is unsounded.

*S* has its aspirate sound, as in *sin*, except where it is italicized, and then it has the vocal sound of *x* in *zeal*.

*Th* italicized, and not classified, has its vocal sound, as in *thine* ; not italicized, it has its aspirate sound, as in *think*.

*N* italicized has the sound of *ng*, as in *an'ger, van'quish*. *N* preceding the sound of *k* in the same syllable has a close sound of *ng*, as in *thank*.

The italicizing of any other letters, whether vowels or consonants, is to indicate that they are *silent*, or unsounded.

*R* is trilled when it begins a word or syllable with or without a consonant element ; as *ray, tray*. Otherwise situated, it has an untrilled sound, as in *hare, carve, abhor*.

A *syllable* is a single sound represented by one or more letters ; as *e, an, and*. In every syllable there must be at least one vowel sound. A word of one syllable is called a *monosyllable*, as *just* ; a word of two syllables, a *disyllable*, as *justice* ; a word of three syllables, a *trisyllable*, as *just'i-fy* ; a word of more than three syllables, a *polysyllable*, as *just-i-fi-ca'tion*.

Accent is a stress of voice upon a syllable of a word. In the word *dis'tant*, there is an emphasis or stress on the first syllable ; in the word *success'*, on the second. Every word of more than one syllable has one of its syllables accented.

Words of more than one syllable may be divided by the hyphen (-), and the accentual mark ('). In disyllables and trisyllables, where the accent is on the last syllable, it is sufficiently indicated, in this work, in the

absence of the accentual mark, showing that the accent is on no preceding syllable.

The mark of the makron (as in *fāte*, *scēne*, *bīte*, *nōte*, *mūte*) is to indicate the long sound of a vowel; the mark of the breve (as in *fāt*, *mēt*, *nēt*, *fū*, *hūt*) is to indicate the short sound. When *u* forms a syllable by itself, it generally has its long *y* sound, as in *mute*.

A vowel is a letter which makes by itself a distinct sound. A consonant is a letter which can not be distinctly sounded without a vowel.

*W* and *y* are consonants when they begin a word or a syllable.

The letters *c*, *q*, and *x*, do not appear in the preceding Table of Sounds, because as representatives of sound they are not wanted. *C* is equivalent to *s* or *k*; *q*, to *kw*; *x*, to *ξks*.

An *elementary sound* is one which is not produced by the union of any two or more sounds.

A *cognate sound* is one related to another.

An *aspirate sound* is a whispering or hissing sound, in which the breath is chiefly exercised. A *vocal sound* is one which is produced more by the pure, natural tone of the voice.

A *substitute* is a letter, or combination of letters, representing the appropriate sound of another letter.

*Spelling* is the art of writing with the proper letters, or of reading by naming letters singly.

By an *obscure vowel sound* we mean one in which the absence of accent makes the sound less exact. The second *a* in *madman* has an obscure sound of short *a*.

A *simple word* is one that is not compounded; as *boy*, *book*.

A *compound word* is one composed of two or more simple words; as *salt-cellar*, *wood-shed*.

A *primitive word* is one not derived from another, but constituting a radical stock, from which others are derived; as *hope*, *grace*, *earth*.

A *derivative word* is one formed from a primitive, with the addition of some prefix or affix; as *hopeful*, *graceless*, *earth'en*, *dis-grace*.

When a letter or a few letters of a word are used for the word itself (as *N.* for *north*, *Capt.* for *captain*), we call it an *abbreviation*. Among the most common abbreviations in use are, — *A. D.* for *anno domini*, in the year of our Lord; *A. M.* for *ante meridiem*, before noon; *P. M.* for *post meridiem*, or after noon; *P. S.* for postscript; *Mr.* for Mister; *Mrs.* for Mistress; *MS.* for manuscript; *MSS.* for manuscripts; *obt.* for obedient; *Rev.* for reverend; *inst.* for instant; *ult.* for ultimo; *N. B.* for *nota bene*, mark well; *No.* for number; *p.* for page; *pp.* for pages; *recd.* for received; *Col.* for colonel; &c., for *et cetera*, and so forth.

# SARGENT'S SMALLER STANDARD SPELLER.

## PART I.

### SHORT WORDS ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

*\*\*\* See directions on the preceding page in regard to the meaning of italicized letters, &c.*

1. Am, an, as, at, ax, be, by, do, go, he, if, in, is, it, lo, me, my, no, of, on, or, ox, she, so, to, up, us, we, ye.

2. And, arm, art, are, ape, ask, all, bad, bag, bar, bat, bed, beg, bet, bid, big, bit, bog, boy, bud, bug, bun, but, cab, cap, can, cat, car.

3. Con, cow, cry, cub, cup, cut, cur, den, did, dig, dim, din, dip, dog, dot, dry, dug, eat, egg, end, fan, far, fat, fed.

4. Fib, fig, fin, fit, fix, fly, fog, for, fox, fry, fun, gag, gap, gas, gem, get, gig, gin, got, gum, gun, had, ham, hat, hem, hen, her.

5. Hid, him, hip, his, hod, hog, hop, hot, how, hug, hum, hut, ice, ink, its, jet, jib, jig, jog, jot, jug, jut.

6. Keg, kid, kin, kit, lad, lag, lap, leg, let, lid, lip, log, lop, lot, lug, mad, man, map, mat, may, met, mix, mob, mop, mud, mug.

7. Nag, nap, net, nib, nip, not, nut, off, one, our, out, pan, peg, pen, pig, pin, pit, pod, pot, pry, pun, put.

8. Rag, ran, rat, red, rib, rob, rod, rub, rum, rut, sad, sag, sap, saw, sat, sea, see, set, ship, shy, sin, sit, sky, sly, sob, sot, sum, sun, sup.

9. Tap, ten, *the*, *thy*, tin, too, top, try, tub, two, vat, wag, was, wax, way, wen, wet, who, wig, *with*, yes, yet, yon, you.

#### DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1. *Be by me. I am in. An ox ran. Can we do as ye do? Eat an egg. Did the dog run at the ox? We saw him run.*

2. *Fix my top. Go and see the cow. Is she fed? She is not fed. One and one are two.*

3. Are the men in the hut? Yes, - I can see two men. We can see men, too. Get a fan for the fat man. He has a dog with him.

4. Do not put ink on the map. Jog on. Kit is on the rug. Let in the lad with the kid. See the gig in the mud. The old hen can fly.

5. See the jib on the ship, out at sea. Do not lag so. May I run to get the nag? No; not to-day. Put the box on the mat.

6. Run to see the fox. The pet pig is shy and sly, too. Nib the pen. Up we go to the top. We can see the rim of the sun.

7. Did she do her sum? We can not say. She is on the ice. Ten men sat in a van. Tip up the tub. Sift the sap. Run in the rut. He has a bad won on his arm.



8. *Get a gag and a rod for the sot.  
She ran at the mob with her mop. Do  
not let the bed sag so. Put the sop in the  
pan. Rub out the sum. Are\* you in  
the hut?*

9. *Thy hat has mud on it. The men  
rig the ship. The lid of the jar is off.  
We met an old red cow. Who was in the  
cot? Make a big Q, R, S, T, U, V,  
W, X, Y, Z. Now make a small q,  
r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.*

---

WORDS SHOWING THE SHORT AND LONG VOWEL SOUNDS.

10. Bid, bide; bit, bite; cap, cape; con, cone; din, dine; dot, dote; fat, fate; fin, fine; hat, hate; hid, hide; hop, hope.

11. Mad, made; mop, mope; not, note; pan, pane; pin, pine; rat, rate; rid, ride; rip, ripe; rob, robe; rod, rode; win, wine.

\* Pronounce *are* like the letter *r*. Attention should be directed to the irregular vowel sounds in *do* and *put*. In *get*, *yet*, &c., let the true sound of the short *e*, as in *met*, be given. Some boys will say *git*, *yit*, &c. Heed the aspirate in such words as *when*, *where*, *while*, *what*, &c. Some speakers will give these words the sound of *wen*, *were*, *wile*, &c.

12. Babe, bake, cake, came, face, fade, gale, gave, gaze, lake, late, make, name, page, race, rage, safe, same, take, wage.

13. Act, add, apt, ash, band, black, camp, chat, clam, dash, fact, flag, land, lamp, lash, pang, plan, plat, sand, scan.

14. Barn, card, char, charm, dark, farm, garb, hard, hark, lark, harm, harp, march, marsh, part, scar, scarf, shark, star.

15. Belt, bend, desk, fell, felt, flesh, held, help, lest, pelt, send, shed, sled, step, tell, vest, vex, well, went, wept, west, zest.

16. Bring, brim, chin, chip, cling, dish, fish, fist, fling, grim, limp, lint, milk, pick, quit, rich, risk, silk, sing, six, thing.

17. Bind, blind, child, crime, drive, fire, glide, hind, ire, life, mild, mind, price, quite, shine, slide, smile, spire, twice, wild.

18. Chop, crop, drop, fond, frog, from, frost, shop, trot.—Bold, broke, fold, froze, gold, old, post, scold, shore, smoke, stove.

19. Brush, crust, drum, duck, gulf, hunt. Mute, duke, tune.—Born, cork, corn, form, horn, orb, scorch, short, thorn.

20. Couch, count, crouch, crowd, crown, down, loud, now, proud, round.—Boil, broil, choice, coin, join, joy, moist, toil, voice.

## DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

10. Bid her bide and bite a bit. She has a cap and a cape. They hide: he hid. I hope you can hop. We ate the fin of a fine fish.

11. They made the man mad. We rode a rod. She did not note the date. The rat ran at a fine rate. Rob her not of her robe. A pine pin.

12. Bake a cake for the babe. They came late. Men wage war. He gave his name. Is it safe on the lake in a gale? Gaze in her face.

13. The lash gave a pang. The camp had a black flag. The fact was apt. Eat the clam. Hand me the lamp. Let us chat and plan.

14. I gave her a dark scarf. March on to the marsh. Do not char the card. She has a scar on her arm. The farm has a barn. Hark to the lark!

15. The desk fell on the sled. We went to the well in the shed. He has a red vest. She wept to see them pelt him. Send me the belt.

16. Pick the lint. He put his fist to her chin. Bring the fish on a dish. Do not fling the chip in the milk. Quit that. She has a rich silk.

17. See the blind child smile. Is the spire on fire? The hind ox ran. He is quite wild. See the star shine. May I slide? This was twice the price of that.

18. They broke the old post. From the shop we went to the shore. Drop the gold. The stove smokes. A crop of hay. Scold not. She is cold with frost.

19. Brush off the crust. Hark! was that a drum? They shot a duck in the gulf. Skim off the scum. The cow had a short horn. Do not scorch your cap. Have you much such corn?

20. Count the crowd. Take thy choice. He sat on the couch. Stand up now. Do not crouch. She has a loud voice. Join us in our joy. Broil the fish. Much coin, much care. His hand is moist.

## PART II.

---

### EXERCISES

#### CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR LEADING VOWEL AND CONSONANT SOUNDS.

---

##### VOWEL SOUNDS AND SUBSTITUTES.

###### I. The Sound of A in Far.

1. ARCH, are, barb, bard, bark, barge, bath, cart, carve, charge, chart, darn, dart, gape, harsh, lard, large, marl, mart.

2. Parch, park, parse, path, sharp, smart, snarl, spar, spark, stanch, starch, start, starve, tar, tart, yard, yarn.

3. Bar'ber, bar'ter, charm'er, farm'er, fa'ther, har'vest, lard'er, már'ket, pars'nip, part'ner, part'ridge.

4. A-larm', ci-gar, de-part, dis-arm, un-bar, em-bark, re-gard, re-mark, re-tard.

*In laugh and draught, gh has the sound of f. The e, in the first syllable of ser'geant, and au, ea, and ua, in the following words, have the sound of a in far.*

5. Aunt, daunt, draught, flaunt, gaunt, haunch, haunt, jaunt, laugh, launch, taunt, vaunt. Heart, hearth. Guard.

## DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1. The barb of the dart was sharp. We sat in the large barge. Take a bath. We must not gape. Lard is fat. We saw marl in our path. Let me carve. Stop the cart.

2. Parch the corn. The yarn is in a snarl. He is a stanch man. Mix the starch. This is thy path. The ship lost a spar. Put out the spark.

3. My father saw the barber, and then went to market, and got a partridge and a parsnip. His partner is fond of barter. A rich harvest.

4. Embark in the ship. Alarm the men. Drop that cigar. Disarm him, and let him depart. Do not regard my remark. Retard me not.

5. We went on a jaunt to see a launch. Laugh not at aunt. To vaunt is to brag. The sergeant is on guard. My heart and hearth are thine.

---

## II. Short A, as in Hat.

1. Blank, bran, cash, catch, clad, cramp, damp, drab, drank, gang, hath, have, latch, mall, match, patch, quack.

2. Sash, scalp, scrap, shad, shall, shalt, sham, snatch, splash, stamp, strap, thank, thatch, thrash, tract.

3. As'pen, bal'lad, bar'el, bran'dy, cab'in, can'dy, clam'ber, gal'lop, gath'er, had'dock, jack'et, jave'lin, lath'er, mat'in.

4. Max'im, nap'kin, par'ish, par'rot, pat'ent, plan'et, rath'er, tas'sel.

5. A-bash', at-tach, at-tack, ca-nal, cra-vat, dis-patch, re-lax, ro-mance.

## DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1. You will catch a cramp in the damp mall, clad as you are. The quack met his match. The page is blank. The gang have fled. Save the bran.

2. He hit me on the scalp. I thank you for the tract. She had a red sash. Do not snatch the scrap of shad. Thrash the rye. Pick up the strap.

3. Patch the old jacket. Eat of the haddock. Upset the barrel of brandy. Sing the ballad. The nag will gallop. A javelin is sharp. Lather his chin. Gather up the scraps.

4. I have a tassel for her cap. Catch the napkin. "Safe bind, safe find," is rather a good maxim. We have an old parrot in the parish. The hill was hard to clamber. He has a patent.

5. Relax thy hold of my cravat. The canal is not wide. Make dispatch. Attack no one. Quit the romance.

## III. Long A, as in Fate.

1. Age, ate, blaze, chafe, change, flake, flame, grace, grape, lathe, nape, paste, scrape, shame, skate, slate, spade, state, strange.

2. An'gel, ba'by, ba'ker, cam'bric, cham'ber, cra'zy, dan'ger, ha'tred, la'dy, la'zy, late'ly, ma'ker, man'ger, na'ked, pa'per, ra'cer, sa'cred, strān'-ger, wa'fer.

3. Ar-range', cas-cade, es-cape, for-sake, grī-mace, in-hale, in-sane, pa-rade.

*Words in which ai, ea, and au, have the sound of long a.*

4. Aid, brain, chain, faith, flail, jail, maid, paid, quail, raise, sprain, twain.

5. Chil'blain, dai'ly, dai'ry, dai'sy, raí'ment, rain'y, sail'or, trai'tor.

6. Ac-quaint', a-fraid, be-wail, de-claim, ex-claim, ex-plain, main-tain, ob-tain.

7. Break, great, steak. Gauge.

*Words in which ay has the sound of long a.*

8. Bay, bray, clay, day, gay, gray, pay, play, pray, say, stay, stray, tray, way.

9. Gay'ly, lay'man, may'or, way'ward.

10. Af-fray', de-lay, way-lay. — Gay'e-ty.

*Words\* in which ei, eig, and eigh, have this sound.*

11. Deign, eight, eighth, freight, neigh, reign, skein, sleigh, weigh, weight. Hei'nous, neigh'bor, weight'y. In-veigh'.

*Words in which ey has this sound.*

12. Prey, they, whey. Con-vey, o-bey.

#### DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1. He ate a grape. Is it strange that she can skate? Chafe the nape of his neck. Scrape off the paste. My father has a lathe. I have a spade. A flake fell. The hut is in a blaze. He broke his slate.

2. The angel baby has left us. The lady is in her chamber. She has a cambric robe. Stranger is a sacred name. The lazy dog is in the manger. Our baker has a racer. Pen, paper, and wafer.

3. The cascade falls. He made his escape. Arrange her dress.

\* For other words of this class, see "Words Sounded Alike."

Inhale the soft air. Shun all parade. She made a grimace.  
Forsake her not. Is she crazy?

4. Has the maid paid for the chain? Raise the flail. He fell,  
and got a sprain, and broke his cane in twain. They put the  
man in jail. He shot a quail.

5. I go daily to the dairy. My raiment is new. Give this  
daisy to the sailor. The traitor ran.

6. Explain why you are afraid to declaim. Disdain a lie. I  
bewail my loss. Maintain a good name. Acquaint me with it.

7. We ate a great steak. Break the ice. Gauge the wine in  
the cask. You exclaim in vain.

8. May she play to-day? Stray not far away. She let the  
tray fall. Pay as you go. Pray to thy Maker. We can see three  
ships in the bay. A gray horse.

9, 10. Gayly she sang. Delay thy gayety. The mayor is  
wayward. He was hurt in an affray. Waylay the boy.

11, 12. Deign to hold this skein. What is the weight of the  
sleigh? More than eighty pounds. The nags neigh. My neigh-  
bor has them. The crime is heinous. Inveigh not now. Obey  
me. We shot a bird of prey. Wine whey.

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#### IV. The Sound of A in Fall.

1. All, bald, call, false, gall, hall, halt,  
malt, salt, small, thrall, wall, want.

2. Dwarf, quart, sward, war, ward, warm,  
warmth, warn, wart, wharf.

3. Al'mōst, al'so, al'ter, al'ways, cal'dron,  
fal'ter, hal'ter, pal'sy, wa'ter.

4. Quar'ter, swar'thy, war'ble, ward'robe,  
war'den, war'fare, war'rant.

5. Be-fall', ex-alt, with-al. Re-ward.

6. Al'der-man, al'ma-nac, fal'si-fy.



*The l in the following words is not sounded.*

7. Calk, chalk, stalk, talk, walk. Fal'con.

*Words in which au, augh, have the sound of a in fall.*

8. Cause, daub, fault, fraud, gauze, haul, pause, sauce, vault. Au'gust, au'thor, auc'tion, pau'per, sau'cer, sau'cy, saus'age. Ap-plaud', be-cause, ex-haust.

9. Aught, caught, fraught, naught, taught. Daugh'ter, haugh'ty, naugh'ty, slaugh'ter.

*Words in which aw has the sound of a in fall.*

10. Awl, crawl, dawn, draw, hawk, law, raw, saw, scrawl, shawl, straw. Awk'ward, draw'er, haw'thorn, law'yer, taw'dry.

*In which o, oa, and ough, have the sound of a in fall.*

11. Born, fork, gorge, horse, lord, morn, north, scorn, storm, short, torch, gone.

12. Bor'der, dis'cord, form'er, mor'tal.

13. Ab-hor', a-dorn, en-dorse, trans-form, ex-hort, for-lorn, per-form, re-morse.

14. Broad. Bought, brought, cough,\* fought, ought, sought, thought, trough.\*

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#### DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1. All I want is malt and salt. Halt in the hall. They hold him in thrall. Shun the false boy. Gall is bitter.

\* G<sup>h</sup> has here, and in some other words, the sound of *f*.

2. A bald dwarf sat on the sward. Give me a quart of warm water. I saw a ship at the wharf.

3. She almost fell with the caldron. A halter for those that falter! Alter thy tone. He shakes with palsy.

4. In warfare we give no quarter. Birds warble. The warden ran with the warrant. See my wardrobe.

5, 6. The alderman got his reward. Hand me the almanac. Exalt the low. Falsify not.

7. Walk and talk. Calk the ship. Mark it with chalk. The falcon flew. Hate all fraud. Daub not thy hand with the sauce.

8. Gauze is thin. The auction takes place in August. They will exhaust the pump. The author was saucy. Take the sausage out of the saucer. Applaud the good.

9. My daughter caught a cold. Is she haughty, or naughty? No. She is well taught. Thy path is fraught with danger. A sad slaughter took place.

10. Take off her shawl. This awl is sharp. The dawn breaks. Burn the straw. Shut the drawer. The lawyer made this awkward scrawl. It is bad manners to yawn.

11, 12. The storm was short. My torch has gone out. The horse can trot. The north star glitters. The fork is sharp. Discord reigns on the border. When were you born?

13, 14. Abhor a lie. She has a bad cough. The horse drinks from the trough. She is all forlorn. You ought to exhort him to do better. Your belt is too broad. He will endorse the note. May good thoughts be with you!

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### V. The Sound of Long A, as in Care.

1. Bare, dare, fare, rare, scarce, scare, share, snare, spare, square. Par'ent.

2. Be-ware', com-pare, de-clare, pre-pare.

*Words in which ai and ay have the sound of a in care.*

3. Air, chair, fair, hair, lair, pair, stair.

Fair'y, gair'ish. Af-fair', de-spair, im-pair,  
re-pair. Pray'er.

*Words in which e and ea have the sound of a in care.*

4. There, where. Where'fore. Bear, pear,  
swear, tear, wear.

### DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1. Spare me your share. My parent gave me a rare and scarce  
plant in a square box. The glare of the sun. Pay your fare.

2. Beware the snare. Prepare to go. Declare your hope.  
Compare it with mine.

3, 4. She sits in a chair. The air lifts her fair hair there.  
Do not despair. The gairish day. The lion's lair. A sad affair.  
A long prayer.

### VI. The Sound of A, as in Ask.

*This sound is intermediate to a in far and a in fat.*

1. Bask, blast, branch, cask, cast, chance,  
chant, clasp, dance, fast, glance, glass, grant,  
grass, lance, mast, pass, quaff, task.

2. Cas'ket, plas'ter, raf'ter, slan'der.

3. Ad-vance', re-past. Ex-am'ple.

### DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1. Bask in the sun. The branch fell on the grass in the blast.  
Glance at the glass. Let us pass. I can clasp the cask.

2, 3. The rafter fell on the casket. Shun slander. Our repast  
was of molasses. A bad example.

### VII. The Sound of Long E, as in Be.

1. Mere, theme, *thesa*. De'cent, de'mon, fre'quent, le'gend, le'ver, pre'cept, se'cret.

2. Ad-here', com-plete, ex-treme, pre-cede, re-vere, se-crete, sin-cere, su-preme.

*Words in which ea has the sound of long e.*

3. Bead, beard, bleak, breathe, cease, cheap, cleat, cream, crease, deal, dream, each, ear, fear, heat, leap, leave, meal.

4. Peach, please, preach, read, ream, seat, scream, shears, speak, stream, team, teach, wheat, yea (also pronounced *yā*), zeal.

5. Bea'con, dea'con, ea'ger, grea'sy, mea'ger, rea'son, wea'ry. Ap-pear', be-neath, con-ceal, de-ceive, dis-ease, re-peat.

*Words in which ee has the sound of long e.*

6. Beef, bleed, breeze, cheek, cheese, feel, green, keep, meek, queer, screech, sheep, sleek, sleet, sleeve, sneeze, speech, teeth.

7. Fee'ble, greed'y, need'y, nee'dle, pee'vish. A-gree', es-teem, ex-ceed, in-deed, pro-ceed.

*Words in which ei has the sound of long e.*

As a general rule, the sound of *s* takes *ei* after it rather than *ie*; as *seize*, *ceiling*; but *siege* is an exception.

8. Seize. Ceil'ing, ei'ther, leis'ure, nei'ther. Con-ceit', per-ceive. In-vei'gle, o-bei'sance.

*Words in which ie and eo have the sound of long e.*

9. Brief, chief, field, fiend, fierce, grief, niece, piece, pierce, priest, shield, shriek, thief, wield, yield.

10. Prāi'rie, se'ries. Peo'ple.

11. Be-lief', cash-ier, front-ier, re-lief.

*Words in which i has the sound of long e.*

12. Ca-price', ma-rine, po-lice, pe-lisse, ra-vine, va-lise.

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### DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES

1, 2. He rose by mere luck. Complete the legend. Lift the lever. Adhere to my precept. Be sincere. Precede us. Dogs secrete bones. Storms are frequent.

3, 4. Please speak. Preach and teach. A bleak spot. I made a cheap meal of a peach with cream. Do not crease the paper. We cut with shears. String the bead. Nail on a cleat. Deal fairly.

5. The sailor was eager to see the beacon. A meager meal for weary men. Let your reason appear. His disease was severe up to the time of his decease. Beneath me all is dark.

6, 7. Meek and sleek is the sheep. I feel the breeze and the sleet on my cheek. The greedy boy ate cheese and beef. He made a queer speech. Indeed she is not peevish.

8, 9. Seize a time of leisure. Neither deceive nor inveigle. Make your obeisance to my niece. Her grief was brief. The thief was fierce as a fiend, but was made to yield.

10—12. I saw a prairie on fire. Relieve needy people. The police caught the cashier on the frontier. The ravine is deep. A series of marine disasters. Put the pelisse in the valise.

## VIII. The Sound of Short E, as in Met.

1. Bless, check, dwell, edge, else, fence, fresh, next, quell, self, sense, sketch, spell, stretch, *thence*, twelve, when.

2. Bel'fry, er'rant, fet'id, fet'lock, hel'met, ket'tle, mer'ry, sec'ond, ver'y.

3. As-cend', at-tempt, com-mence, con-fess, de-tect, ex-cel, ex-cept, ex-pel, ex-pense, ga-zette, im-mense, pos-sess, pro-tect, re-quest, re-sent, re-spect, re-venge, trans-gress.

4. In-ter-cept', rec-ol-lect, rep-re-sent.

*Words in which a, ai, and ay, have the sound of short e.*

5. A'ny, ma'ny. Said, says.

*Words in which ea has the sound of short e.*

6. Bread, breadth, breast, breath, cleanse, dead, deaf, dealt, death, head, health, meant, read, spread, sweat, thread, wealth.

7. Break'fast, clean'ly, feath'er, meas'ure, heav'en, heav'y, leath'er, leav'en, mead'ow, peas'ant, pleas'ant, read'y, stead'y, threat'en, treas'ure, weap'on, weath'er, zeal'ous.

8. In-stead'. Al-read'y, en-deav'or.

*Words in which ei and ie have the sound of short e.*

9. Heif'er. Friend. Friend'ly, friend'ship.

*Words in which eo, u, and ue, have this sound.*

10. Jeop'ard, leop'ard. Bur'y. Guess, guest.

### DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1. She can spell very well. Next he went thence to the fence. Twelve men dwell on the edge of that hill. No one else is there. Check your speed. Quell the storm. Bless her!

2. In a second I will do thy errand. Clip the fetlock of the horse. A helmet is for the head. Put the kettle on the fire.

3. Attempt to ascend. I possess all the papers except the Gazette. Confess the expense is immense. Request him to protect, but not revenge. Try to excel. Commence now. Transgress not my law.

4, 5. Recollect to represent me well. Intercept the thief again. He ran against me. What said he? Many fell there.

6. They dealt gently with her. What is the breadth of the beam? Are you deaf? My health is better. We read a page. Thread the needle. Cleanse your breath. He meant well.

7, 8. The weather was pleasant, and the zealous peasant spread a cleanly breakfast. Leaven the bread. By steady endeavor we win the treasure. Measure the meadow. Give me a feather instead of this heavy leather. Already he threatens me with a weapon.

9, 10. The small heifer ran to meet my friend. Guess who is my guest. Bury thy grief. He was in jeopardy from a leopard.

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### IX. The Sound of E, as in Her.

1. Clerk, err, fern, jerk, merge, nerve, perch, serve, stern, swerve, term, verse, were.

2. Ad'verse, cav'ern, cis'tern, com'merce, cler'gy, her'mit, mer'chant, mer'cy, mod'ern, north'ern, per'fect, per'son, pro'verb, slat'tern, ster'ling, there'fore.

3. A-ler't', a-verse, con-cern, con-verse, de-fer, de-serve, ex-pert, pre-fer, pre-serve, re-verse, sub-vert, su-perb.

*Words in which ea has this sound.*

4. Dearth, earl, earn, earth, heard, learn, pearl, search. Ear'ly, ear'nest. Re-hearse.

*Words in which i has this sound.*

5. Birch, dirk, dirt, firm, first, mirth, shirt, sir, stir, third, thirst, twirl.

6. Cir'cle, fir'kin, stir'rup, vir'gin.

*Words in which o and ou have this sound.*

7. Word, work, world, worm, worse, worth. Wor'ship. Jour'nal, jour'ney, so'journ. Scourge. At-tor'ney. Court'e-sy.

*Words in which u and y have this sound.*

8. Burn, burst, church, churn, curb, curl, curse, curve, durst, hurt, nurse, purr, purge, purse, spur'n, turn. Myrrh.

9. Bur'den, burg'lar, fur'nish, mur'mur, fur'ther, mur'der, pur'pose, Thurs'day, turn'key, tur'nip. Mar'tyr, myr'tle.

10. Ab-surd', con-cur, de-mur, dis-turb, oc-cur, re-turn, un-furl, u-surp.

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**DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.**

1, 2. Did the clerk err? Fern is sweet. They were on the stern of the ship. Who ever saw a perfect person? I see a sterling modern merchant in commerce in a northern state. Shun the slattern. Is she therefore bad? The cistern is dry. An adverse wind.



3. Be on the alert to converse. Do not desert our concern.  
A superb horse. Reserve the fragments.

4. Learn early to be in earnest. Rehearse your part. Dearth prevails. We search for pearls. I heard the earl speak.

5, 6. The first had a dirk, the third a shirt. Stand firm. Water! for I am thirsty. He rose in the stirrup. Draw a circle. A firkin of butter.

7. Spare the worm. Work well. The attorney is not the worst in the world. His worship wields a scourge. Sojourn here after your journey.

8. Bless, and curse not. They burst into the church to burn, but durst not do any hurt. Spurn the purse. Myrrh is bitter.

9. The further purpose of the burglar was to murder the turnkey on Thursday. The martyr sang. I sat beneath a myrtle tree.

10. I demur to your absurd plan. Unfurl the sail. You disturb my brain. Sir, return me my turnip.

### X. The Sound of Short I, as in Fit.

1. Bill, bridge, chill, cliff, crib, cringe, didst, ditch, fifth, midst, milch, niche, quick, quill, quince, rinse, since, swift, wick, width, wind, with, withe, witch.

2. Bish'op, blis'ter, dis'trict, in'jure, in'sect, lim'it, live'long, mir'ror, pip'pin, sir'up, spir'it, pitch'er, splin'ter, thith'er, vine'yard, viv'id, wit'ness.

3. Ad-mit', af-flict, con-vince, dis-miss, dis-tinct, e-clipse, e-equip, for-give, in-sist, o-mit, pre-dict, sub-mit.

4. Chas'tise-ment, dif'fi-cult, in'-dus-try, in'-tel-lect, mil'-li-ner, min'is-ter, priv'i-lege.

## 5. Con-sid'er, de-liv'er, in-sip'id.

*Words in which ai and ia have this sound.*

6. Cap'tain, cer'tain, chap'lain, chief'tain,  
cur'tain, fount'ain, mount'ain, plant'ain, vil'lain.  
Cār'riage, mār'riage.

*In which e, ee, ei, ie, and o, have this sound.*

7. Been. Sieve. Eng'land, pret'ty. Breech'es.  
For'feit, sur'feit. Ker'chief, mis'chief. Wom'en.

*In which u, ui, and y, have this sound.*

8. Build, guilt. Bis'cuit, cir'cuit, con'duit,  
guin'ea. Bus'y, min'ute. Crys'tal, syn'tax,  
syr'inge, sys'tem. Syl'la-ble. Sym'pa-thy.

### DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1. Bridge the ditch. Didst thou milk the milch cow? Rinse the cup. Cringe not. Put the crib in the niche in the wall. The candle has a short wick. They beat the witch with withes.\*

2. Do not injure the insect. Put the pippin in the pitcher with sirup. We sat in the vineyard the livelong day. Lead us thither. Hang up the mirror. Take out the splinter.

3—5. Admit the bearer. Forgive and dismiss them. We saw an eclipse of the sun. The minister is difficult to convince. Consider the industry of the milliner. I insist on my privilege. The tea is insipid.

6. The captain was certain he saw the villain by the fountain, near the mountain, in a carriage with the chaplain and the chief-tain. Deliver him up for chastisement. Draw the curtain. The marriage will take place next winter.

\* Heed the distinction, in *with* and *withs*, between vocal and aspirate *th*. In *with*, *th* has the sound it has in *thy*; in *withs*, the sound it has in *thank*.

7. Shake the sieve. We have been to England. I shall forfeit my pretty kerchief. Henry did the mischief.

8. This minute I am busy. They built a conduit. The syringe cost a guinea. Eat the biscuit. Tell me what is a syllable.

### XI. The Sound of Long I, as in Fine.

1. Blithe, chide, dire, fife, gibe, mire, prize, rind, scribe, smite, squire, stride, thine, thrice, tithe, whilst, whine.

2. Ci'der, di'et, dri'ver, ex'ile, fi'nite, li'lac, hind'most, like'wise, mi'ser, pli'ant, ri'ot, ri'val, sti'pend, vi'ands, vi'tal.

3. Ac-quire', ad-mire, ad-vise, bap-tize, com-bine, con-trive, de-cide, de-scribe, o-blige, per-spire, re-vive, sub-lime, sub-scribe.

4. An'thra-cite, croc'o-dile, rec'on-cile

5. Au'thor-ize, civ'il-ize, re'al-ize, rec'ognize, sig'nal-ize, tan'ta-lize.

6. Ad'ver-tise, com'pro-mise, en'ter-prise, ex'er-cise, mer'chan-dise.

7. Ad-mir'er, al-li'ance, ar-ri'val, de-ni'al, com-pli'ance, ho-ri'zon, in-qui'ry, re-ci'tal, re-qui'tal.

*Words in which gh is unsounded.*

8. Blight, bright, fight, flight, fright, high, light, might, nigh, night, plight, right, sigh, thigh, tight, wight.

*Words in which ei and ie have this sound.*

9. Cries, dries, fie, lie, pie, tie, tries, vie.  
Height, sleight. Ei'der.

*Words in which y has the sound of long i.*

10. Cry, fly, scythe, shy, sky, sly, spry,  
sty, style, type. — Dy'er, cy'press, ty'rant. —  
Al-ly', a-wry, re-ly.

*Words in which ui, uy, ye, and eye, have this sound.*

11. Guide, guile, guise. Buy. Eye. Rye.

#### --- DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1, 2. The prize is thine. A tithe is a tenth. A gibe is a taunt.  
The squire fell in the mire. The rind of a peach. Taste the  
viands. The miser was hindmost in the riot. The driver drank  
cider. My sister has a lilac dress.

3, 4. Contrive to oblige all. I advise you to decide to sub-  
scribe. We admire the sublime. We burn anthracite coal.  
Reconcile the friends. Describe your accident.

5, 6. Civilize the savage. We realize our loss. Did she recog-  
nize him? Advertise your enterprise and merchandise. Exercise  
much.

7, 8. The horizon is bright. On the arrival of your admirer  
the recital took place. After the fight, the enemy, in affright,  
took to flight, by night, in a sad plight. Sit nigh me.

9—11. He tries, by sleight of hand, to deceive you. They  
shot an eider duck in the eye. Guide me to the height. Buy my  
bag of rye. Rely not on the ally of a tyrant. The scythe is  
sharp. You brush your hair awry. He lay on the snow. Do  
not lie there. Lay down the razor. I laid it down a moment  
since.\*

\* TO TEACHERS. — Teachers can not too early insist upon correct, gram-  
matical English from their pupils. No word is so often misused, even by

## XII. The Sound of Long O, as in Go.

1. Bolt, bone, borne, both, clothe, dolt, dose, doze, droll, force, ford, forge, fort, forth, globe, loth, most, porch, prose, quote, scroll, shorn, sloth, stone, stroll, sword (pronounced *sōrd*), torn, throne, whole, yolk, zone.

2. Bro'ker, bol'ster, cro'ny, do'tard, fro'ward, glo'ry, gro'cer, lo'cust, on'ly, pro'file, sole'ly, sto'ny, to'ward,\* vo'ter.

3. A-lone', be-fore, con-sole, post-pone, de-plore, ex-plore, ex-port, in-voke, pa-trol, sup-pose.

*Words in which oa has the sound of long o.*

4. Boast, boat, cloak, coach, coast, float, goad, hoard, hoarse, loaf, loathe, oats, road, soak, soap, throat, toad, toast.

*Words in which eo and oe have the sound of long o.*

5. Doe, foe, hoe, roe, throe, toe, woe. Yeo'man.

persons claiming to be educated, as the preterit *lay*. We daily hear persons saying, "I am going to *lay* (lie) down;" and, "He *laid* (lay) down on the bench," &c. Remember that *lay* is a transitive verb, and has for its preterit *laid*, as, "He told me to *lay* it down, and I *laid* it down." *Lie* is intransitive, and has for its preterit *lay*, as, "He told me to *lie* down, and I *lay* down."

\* When *toward* is a preposition the *w* is unsounded, and the word rhymes nearly with *board*.

*Words in which oo and ou have the sound of long o.*

6. Bourn, course, court, four, gourd, soul, mould, moult, mourn, pour, source. Poul'tice, shoul'der, smoul'der. Door, floor.

*Words in which ew, oo, and ow, have this sound.*

7. Blow, bowl, flow, growth, low, mow, own, row, show, slow, snow, throw, trow. El'bow, win'now. Sew, strew. Brooch.

Give to unaccented *ow*, in the following group of words, the distinct sound of long *o*.

8. Ar'row, bel'low, bil'low, bor'row, fel'low, fol'low, hăl'low, hol'low, mel'low, nar'row, pil'low, shad'ow, sor'row, tal'low, wid'ow, wil'low, yel'low.

In *dough* and *though*, *ough* has the sound of long *o*. In *beau*, *bu'reau*, and other French words, *eau* has the sound.

*Words ending with long o.*

9. Bra'vo, car'go, gro'to, he'ro, mot'to, ne'gro, quar'to, sa'go. — Buff'a-lo, cal'i-co. — Mo-roc'co, mu-lat'to, to-bac'co, vol-ca'no.

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#### DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1, 2. She sat bolt upright. The whole scroll was torn. He was loth to take up the sword. They built a stone fort. Take the dose after a doze. The grocer was the only voter. The broker has a crony.

3, 4. The coach ran over a toad on the road by the coast. My throat is hoarse. The yeoman hit his toe with a hoe.

6, 7. The growth of the gourd is not slow. Strew snow on the floor. I own a brooch. Sew my sleeve. The bread in the bowl is mouldy. A poultice for my elbow and shoulder. The bird moults. Row the boat.

8, 9. The yellow twigs of the willow. The widow has known sorrow. The dough is soft. Though a bravo, he is no hero. A mellow potato. A calico dress. A cargo of tobacco. A bureau drawer. The beau hid in the grotto.

### XIII. The Sound of O, as in Not.

1. Block, bronze, clock, doll, dross, flock, froth, lodge, loll, moss, moth, odd, prong, romp, shock, solve, throng, tongs.

2. Bon'fire, bon'net, cob'bler, cob'web, cof'fee, col'lege, com'bat, com'rāde, con'gress, fore'head, forest, gos'pel, lob'ster, mod'est, prog'ress, ob'ject, on'ward, pock'et, prop'er, pros'pect, rob'ber, sol'der, yon'der.

3. Ac-cost', a-cross, be-yond, be-troth, e-volve, ex-tol, in-volve, re-pond.

*Words in which a has the sound of o in not.*

4. Quash, squab, squad, squash, squat, swab, swamp, swan, swap, swath, wad, wan, wand, was, wast, wash, wasp, watch, what, yacht (pronounced yōt).

5. Quar'el, quar'ry, squad'ron, squan'der, squal'id, swallow, wal'let, wal'low, wal'rus, wan'der, war'rant.

## 6. Hal'i-but, quad'ru-ped, quan'ti-ty.

*In knowledge, ow has the sound of short o.*

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## DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1. A block fell on the bronze clock. The romp lolls. An odd shock. The fork has three prongs. The moth flies to the dry moss. The dross of gold is worthless. Solve the sum.

2. The comrade of the cobbler made a bonfire yonder in the forest. A cobweb is on your forehead. Congress has made little progress. The robbers had a combat for a lobster. Solder the tin box. Trim the bonnet.

3, 4. The swan swam across the lake. Did you respond? Watch the swift yacht. I want a wad for my gun. The squash grew in a swamp. A squab is a young pigeon.

5, 6. The walrus wallows near the squadron. I warrant the wallet strong. He got his knowledge at college. Swallow the draught.\* We caught a halibut. Never quarrel. Squander not your means.

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## XIV. The Sound of OO, as in Book.

1. Book, brook, cook, crook, foot, good, hood, hook, look, shook, stood, took, wood, wool.—Wool'en, wool'ly.

*Words in which u, o, and oul, have the sound.*

2. Bull,' bush, full, pull, push, puss, put. Wolf, could, should, would. Am'bush, bul'let, bull'ion, bull'ock, bul'ly, bul'rüşh, bul'wark, bush'el, butch'er, cuck'oo, cush'ion, pud'ding, pull'et, pull'ey, pul'pit, wom'an.—Bull'e-tin.

\* See page 13. The gh in draught has the sound of f.



## DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1. The cook stood by the brook with a good hook, a crook of wood, a book, and a woolen hood, which he took and shook. Look at this woolly plant.

2. Pull puss out of the bush. Put the bull out of the way of the wolf. I would if I could; if I could not, how should I? The pullet laid an egg. A bushel of apples for puddings. The butcher lay in ambush to shoot the wild bullock with a bullet. The woman sits on the cushion. Read the bulletin. What is bullion? The cuckoo lights on the bulrush.

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## XV. The Sound of OO, as in Cool.

1. Bloom, boot, broom, choose, droop, food, gloom, goose, groove, loose, moon, noose, poor, proof, roost, sloop, soon, soothe, spoon, tooth.

*Words in which o, oe, and ou, have this sound.*

The *w* in *two*, *who*, *whom*, *whose*, &c., and the *gh* in *through*, are unsounded. The *i* in *rou-tine'* has the sound of long *e*, as in *me*.

2. Do, lose, move, prove, two, who, whom, whose. A-do', ap-prove, im-prove, re-move, re-prove. Bo'som, los'er. Croup, group, route, through, tour, wound, you, youth. Con-tour', sur-tout, un-couth. Rou-tine'.—Shoe. Ca-noe'.

*Words in which ew, eu, and ieu, have this sound.*

3. Brew, clew, crew, drew, flew, shrew, shrewd. Pleu'ri-sy, rheu'ma-tism. Lieu.

*Words in which ue and ui have this sound.*

4. Blue, clue, glue, flue, rue, true. Fruit, bruise, cruise, sluice. Con'strue. Ac-crue'. Re-cruit'.

*Words in which u has the sound of oo in cool.*

5. Brute, cruse, prune, rude, rule, spruce, truce, truth. Fluke, flume, flute, plume. Cru'el, pru'dent, ru'by, ru'mor, ru'ral, ruth'less, scru'ple, tru'ant. Flu'id, lu'nar. Cru-sade', pe-ruse. In-clude', sa-lute, se-clude

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#### DICTION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1, 2. Hens roost. Choose a broom. He caught a goose with a noose. The wheel runs in a groove. You will lose your loose shoe. Our route lay through swamps. The youth received a wound. He made the tour of Europe. The routine of his life is dull. The canoe was upset.

3, 4. The crew will clew up the sails. He went on a long cruise. We have no clue to his fate. In lieu of pleurisy, he had rheumatism. Do not bruise the fruit. Recruit your strength.

5. Prune the tree. The cruse is filled with a fluid. The rude truant was cruel to a poor brute. What is a fluke? Speak the truth. Salute the lady. Peruse the book.

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#### XVI. The Sound of Short U, as in Tub.

1. Blunt, bulb, bunch, club, dunce, judge, jump, null, plump, plunge, pulp, pulse, punch, shrub, skulk, snuff, struck, suds, trunk.

2. Blun'der, crup'per, cudg'el, dump'ling,

ful'some, gun'wale, lunch'eon, mus'ket, put'ty, plun'der, scutch'eon, stub'born, sun'dry, tur'ret, sum'mons, ush'er, ut'most.

3. An-nul', con-struct, con-sult, cor-rupt, dis-cuss, ex-punge, in-dulge, in-struct, re-sult, re-pulse, ro-bust, ro-tund.

4. Blun'der-buss, dif'fi-cult. In-ter-rupt'.

*Words in which o has the sound of u in tub.*

In *one, once*, the sound of *w* precedes the sound of *o*. In *tongue, us* is unsounded.

5. Come, done, dost, doth, dove, front, glove, love, monk, month, none, once, one, shove, sponge, son, tongue, won, wont.

6. Broth'er, col'or, com'fort, doz'en, gov'ern, hon'ey, Mon'day, mon'ey, mon'key, moth'er, noth'ing, on'ion, oth'er, plo'ver, pom'mel, shov'el, slo'ven, thor'ough, won'der, wor'ry.

7. A-bove', af-front, a-mong, a-mongst.

8. Col'an-der, com'pa-ny, con'jur-er, con'stable, cov'e-nant, som'er-set.

*Words in which oe, oo, and ou, have this sound.*

9. Does. Blood, flood. Touch, young.— Coun'try, couple, coup'let, cour'age, cous'in, doub'let, flour'ish, nour'ish, south'ern, trouble. Doub-loon'.

*In the following words gh has the sound of f.*

10. Chough, rough, slough,\* tough. E-nough.

### — DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1, 2. The dunce made a blunder. Feel my pulse. Put soap suds on the vines. Plunge in. The usher struck him with a cudgel. We had dumplings for luncheon. Hear my summons. Hold on to the crupper. His flattery is fulsome.

3, 4. Instruct him to annul the contract. Expunge my name. Consult the judge. Interrupt him not. Learn the result. Fire off the blunderbuss. That is difficult.

5, 6. Sponge the glove. Wonder at nothing. None come to comfort me. Govern thy temper. My brother held on to the pommel. Hold thy tongue. Shovel the snow. Worry not each other. He shot a plover, but got thoroughly wet.

7—10. The conjurer turned a somerset among the company, but at this the constable took affront. Does your rough young cousin flourish enough in the southern country? The slough of a snake. The blood of a tough chough.

### — XVII. The Sound of U, as in Mute.

The *y* sound proper to long *u* is often slurred by the careless. Teachers can not be too particular in attending to the true sound. Remember that long *u* after *l* or *r* loses much of its *y* sound, and has more the sound of long *oo*. — See p. 35.

1. Cube, cure, duke, dupe, fume, fuse, huge, mute, pule, pure, tube, tune, use.

2. Du'ty, mu'sic, stu'dent, stu'pid, tu'lip, tu'mid, tu'mult, u'nit. Cos'tume, del'uge, for'tune, trib'une, trib'ute, vol'ume.

\* Meaning the cast skin of a serpent.

3. A-cute', de-duce, ma-ture, pre-sume, ob-scure, re-duce, se-cure, suf-fuse.

4. Min'ia-ture, nu'tri-ment, man'u-script, cent'u-ry, cu'cum-ber, ret'i-cule, sig'na-ture.

5. Im-por-tune', in-tro-duce, pre-ma-ture.

6. Ed'u-cate, em'u-late, reg'u-late.

7. Pop'u-lar, sin'gu-lar. Per-pen-dic'u-lar.

8. An'nu-al, mu'tu-al, pūnc'tu-al, rit'u-al. Ha-bit'u-al, per-pet'u-al. In-di-vid'u-al.

9. Ar'gu-ment, doc'u-ment, mon'u-ment.

10. Grat'i-tude, lon'gi-tude, mūl'ti-tude.

11. Ar'du-ous, fab'u-lous, vent'ur-ous.

12. Con-tempt'u-ous, in-gen'u-ous.

*Words in which ue has this sound.*

13. Cue, due, hue. Ar'gue, is'sue, res'cue, stat'ue, Tues'day, val'ue, virt'ue. Sub-due', en-sue. Av'e-nue, res'i-due. Con-tin'ue.

*Words in which eu, eau, ew, iew, have this sound.*

14. Dew, ewe, few, knew, mew, new, pew, stew, view. Ew'er, pew'ter, stew'ard. Deuce, feud. Neu'ter, neu'tral. Beau'ty.

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#### DICTION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1—3. The duke tried to quell the tumult. The student reads the huge volume. The tribune did his duty. Use, but do not abuse. Deduce an argument. Misfortune comes.

4—8. The individual has a miniature in her reticule. Would it be premature to introduce me? A singularly perpendicular tree. Be punctual.

9—14. A monument of the gratitude of the multitude. She is ingenuous, not ingenious. Continue in virtue. The steward had a pewter ewer. Few remark the beauty of the view. A new feud broke out. An arduous, ridiculous task.

### XVIII. The Sound of OI, as in Voice.

Avoid the habit of making this sound degenerate into that of long *i*; as if *loin* were *line*, *roil*, *rile*, &c.

1. Coil, foil, foist, groin, hoist, joint, joist, moil, noise, oil, point, poise, quoit, roil, soil, spoil, void.

2. Broid'er, doily, noisome, poison, toilet, ointment, turmoil.

3. Ad-join', ex-ploit, pur-loin, re-joice, a-droit, a-void.

*Words in which oy has this sound.*

4. Boy, buoy (pronounced *buoy*), cloy, joy. Oys'ter, voy'age. De-stroy', em-ploy.

### DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1, 2. Coil the rope. Hoist the joist. Broider the doily. Poise the quoit. The ointment is noisome. The loin is tender. Do not roil the wine.

3, 4. The boy swam to the buoy. He may rejoice in the exploit. An oyster voyage. Destroy the poison.

**XIX. The Sound of OU, as in House.**

In *drought*, *doughty*, &c., and in *slough*, when it means a deep, miry place, the *gh* is unsounded.

1. Bound, cloud, drought, flour, gouge, oust, lounge, mount, mouse, noun, oust, pouch, pout, sour, souse, south, ounce, scour, slough, sprout, vouch.

2. Bount'y, dough'ty, floun'der, thou'sand.

3. A-bound', ac-count, de-vour, de-vout, pro-nounce, re-dound, re-sound, sur-round.

4. Coun'te-nance. A-cous'tics, es-pou'sals.

*Words in which ow has this sound.*

5. Brown, browse, clown, cowl, drown, gown, growl, mow, plow (also spelt *plough*), prow, row, scow, scowl, town.

6. Bow'els, cow'ard, low'er, pow'der, row'el, show'er, tow'el, trow'sers, vow'el. — Al-low', en-dow, re-nown.

**DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.**

1—3. Flowers sprout. Clouds lower. Devour the flounder. Drought prevails. Surround the bounds. Storms resound. A thousand welcomes. Pronounce with care. Oust the intruder. The horse sank in a slough. See the cat pounce on the mouse. The hound made a bound to catch the trout.

4—6. A pleasant countenance. An acoustic tube. Their espousals took place. Plow the ground. The plowman is no coward. He tore his trowsers. Fold up the towel. The rowel of a spur.

## PART III.

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### UNACCENTED VOWEL SOUNDS.

THE vowels in unaccented syllables have generally a short and obscure sound, though to this there are some exceptions.

#### I. A, in Unaccented Syllables.

1. Com'ma, so'fa, stan'za, stig'ma, vil'la.  
Di-lem'ma, e-nig'ma, o-me'ga, um-brē'l'la.

2. Cul'pa-ble, cur'a-ble, dur'a-ble, pal'pa-ble.  
Cred'i-ta-ble, nav'i-ga-ble, tol'er-a-ble.

The *a* in the last syllable of the words in Paragraph 3 has an obscure sound resembling the sound of short *i*, as in *pin*.

3. Bag'gage, cot'tage, mes'sage, or'ange,  
pas'sage, sav'age, suf'frage, vil'lage.

4. As'tral, dis'mal, hēr'ald, scan'dal. —  
Em'er-ald, fed'er-al, gen'er-al, sev'er-al.

5. Ac-quit'tal, i-de'al, re-qui'tal. Po-lit'i-cal,  
his-tor'i-cal, the-at'ri-cal.

6. Bal'ance, pen'ance, sub'stance, venge'ance.  
Com'plai-sance, hin'der-ance, main'te-nance.

7. Con'stant, dis'tant, fra'grant, pen'nant.  
Be-nig'nant, im-por'tant, pu-is'sant.

8. Ce'dar, dol'lar, gram'mar, pil'lar, pop'lar,  
so'lar. Vin'e-gar. Cat'er-pil-lar.

9. Cus'tard, mus'tard, or'chard, scab'bard.



10. Con'tra-ry, gran'a-ry, pri'ma-ry, ro'sa-ry.  
Ad'ver-sa-ry, cus'tom-a-ry, ex'em-pla-ry.

11. Con-spir'a-cy, di-pló'ma-cy, su-prem'a-cy.  
A-poth'e-ca-ry, pe-cu'ni-a-ry, vo-cab'u-la-ry.

12. Pal'ace, pref'ace, sol'ace, sur'face. —  
At'las, bal'last, hă'r'ass, pur'chase, tres'pass.

13. Cli'mate, frig'ate, prel'ate, sen'ate. —  
Choc'o-late, del'i-cate, des'per-ate, o'pi-ate.

### DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1—4. Solve the enigma. Open the umbrella. Repeat the stanza. The stream is navigable. Omega is the last letter of the Greek alphabet. Eat the orange. We lost several emeralds. She sent a message to the general at the cottage.

5—10. His com'plai-sance was contrary to our hope. Rejoice at his acquittal. He does not give a dollar toward her maintenance. Caterpillars infest the orchard. My adversary drew his sword from the scabbard.

11—13. The supremacy of the democracy is maintained. The apothecary gave me an opiate. Read the preface. Do not harass the cook. Ballast the ship.

### II. The Sound of E in Unaccented Syllables.

1. A'ged, ha'tred, hun'dred, learn'ed, wick'ed.

2. Mar'vel, mod'el, nov'el, par'cel, rev'el,  
scoun'drel, se'quel, trav'el, tun'nel, ves'sel.

In the words of Paragraph 3, the *e* in the last syllable is unsounded, as if *driv'l*, *grov'l*, &c.

3. Driv'el, grōv'el, ha'zel, rav'el, shov'el,  
shriv'el, swiv'el, tea'sel, wea'sel.

4. Em'blem, po'em. Strat'a-gem. Breth'h'en, chil'dren, chick'en, kitch'en, mit'ten, o'men, sull'en, sud'den. Cit'i-zen.

The *e* before final *n* in unaccented syllables is unsounded in many verbs, participles, and adjectives, and some nouns. Specimens of these are given in Paragraph 5.

5. Black'en, driv'en, e'ven, gar'den, giv'en, gold'en, ha'ven, heav'en, kit'ten, mölt'en, ov'en, ox'en, sad'den, to'ken, wood'en. E-lev'en.

6. Ab'sence, sen'tence, si'lence. Ab'sti-nence, differ-ence, dil'i-gence, in'so-lence, vi'o-lence. Cir-cum'fer-ence, om-nip'o-tence.

7. Clem'ent, gar'ment, frag'ment, tal'ent. Ac'ci-dent, el'o-quent, in'no-cent, man'age-ment. Op-po'nent, re-fresh'ment, vice-ge'rent. Ad-ver'tise-ment. Su-per-in-tend'ent.

8. Ban'ner, ham'mer, lad'der, sad'dler, stam'mer, sup'per, tum'bler, ul'cer, whis'ker. Bal'us-ter, can'is-ter, glä'ci-er, lav'en-der. De-cant'er, de-fend'er, to-geth'er.

The words in Paragraph 9 are spelled by Webster with the termination *er*, as presented; but other lexicographers transpose the letters, thus: *cen'tre*, *fi'bre*, *lus'tre*, *ma-næ'u're*, &c.

9. Cen'ter, fi'ber, lus'ter, mau'ger, mea'ger, mé'ter, mi'ter, ni'ter, o'cher (the *ch* like *k*), sa'ber, scep'ter, som'ber, spec'ter. Cal'i-ber, the'a-ter.

Sep'ul-cher (the *ch* like *k*). Ac-cou'ter (pronounced *ak-koo'ter*), ma-neu'ver. Re-con-noi'ter.

In *a'cre*, *lu'cre*, *mas'sa-cre* (pronounced *a'ker*, *lu'ker*, *mas'sa-ker*), the form of *re* final is retained.

. 10. Full'ness, mis'tress, plain'ness. Gob'let, blank'et, gib'bet, trump'et. Bay'o-net, ep'i-thet, ep'au-let.

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### DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1—5. An aged, learned poet. Eleven hundred shovels. A novel model of a vessel. Even children look up to heaven. Brethren and citizens, farewell!

6—10. The government of the vicegerent was element. Read the advertisement of the superintendent. The foe went to maneuver and reconnoiter. The massacre was enormous. Burn the gibbet. His vehemence of speech was intolerable.

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### III. The Sound of I and Y in Unaccented Syllables.

1. A'pril, an'vil, cav'il, civ'il, nos'tril, pěr'il. Fer'tile, hos'tile, mis'sile, rep'tile, tran'quil. Dom'i-cil, ju've-nile, mer'can-tile.

2. Lat'in, mar'gin, doc'trine, ěn'gine, er'mine. Dis'ci-pline, hěr'o-ine, med'i-cine, moc'ca-sin.

3. Just'ice, lat'tice, no'tice, serv'ice, nov'ice, cow'ard-ice, dent'i-frice, lic'o-rice, prej'u-dice. Ac-com'plice, ap-pren'tice. Me-trop'o-lis.

4. Cop'y-ist, du'el-ist, hu'mor-ist, mor'al-ist. Ag-ri-cult'ū-rist, hor-ti-cult'ū-rist.

5. Cred'it, ed'it, gran'ite, rab'bit, sum'mit.  
 Active, mass'ive, na'tive, pen'sive, sport'ive.  
 Ad'jec-tive, neg'a-tive, sed'a-tive, sub'stan-tive.  
 At-ten'tive, de-script'ive, e-va'sive, in-struct'ive.  
 Of-fen'sive, pre-vent'ive, re-puls'ive, re-tent'ive.  
 Com-pār'a-tive, in-fin'i-tive, su-per'la-tive.

Be careful to check the slurring of the *ng* sound in the last syllables of the following and similar words in Paragraph 6.

6. Awn'ing, dump'ing, hire'ing, lodg'ing,  
 mean'ing, morn'ing, stock'ing, wed'ding.

7. Ac-com'plish, as-ton'ish, es-tab'lish.

8. Bar'ley, en'try, pan'try, tur'key, za'ny.  
 An'ces-try, cel'er-y, lib'er-ty, po'et-ry, re'al-ly,  
 dy'nas-ty, prop'er-ty, rev'er-y. Cem'e-ter-y,  
 mil'li-ner-y, or'tho-e-py. Im-pi'e-ty, e-con'o-my,  
 mo-not'o-ny, so-lil'o-quy. Con-fec'tion-er-y. —  
 Man-ū-fac'to-ry.

#### DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1—5. The heroine lost her moccasin. The cowardice of the duelist was proved. A sedative medicine. A hostile missile. The mercantile metropolis. See my domicil. A preventive against sickness. A granite block. The superlative degree. Choice dentifrice.

6—8. A millinery and confectionery establishment. I was really in a revery. Taste the celery. This morning I lost my stocking. The hungry turkey ran at her. What is a soliloquy? At the wedding we sat under an awning. My book-case is made of mahogany. We took a walk in the cemetery.

## IV. O and U, in Unaccented Syllables.

1. At'om, free'dom, sel'dom, symp'tom.  
Dark'some, loath'some, lone'some, tire'some.

2. Bi'son, de'mon, lem'on, rib'bon, wag'on.

In the words of Paragraph 3, the *o* before final *n* is unsounded.

3. Ba'con, beck'on, bla'zon, but'ton, cot'ton, crim'son, dam'son, glut'ton, les'son, ma'son, mut'ton, par'don, par'son, per'son, pris'on, reck'on, sēa'son, ven'ison (pronounced *vě'n'zn*).

In the words of Paragraph 4, *o* in the last syllable has an easy sound of *e* in *her*.

4. Act'or, doc'tor, do'nor, fla'vor, har'bor, ru'mor, sculpt'or, suc'cor, tre'mor, vic'tor. An'ces-tor, cred'i-tor, me'te-or, or'a-tor. — Con-fess'or, cre-a'tor, spec-ta'tor, trans-la'tor. Com'ment-a-tor, glad'i-a-tor, spec'u-la-tor. — Am-bas'sa-dor, com-pet'i-tor, pro-gen'i-tor. — Ben-e-fac'tor, co-ad-ju'tor, pred-e-ces'sor.

5. Dil'a-to-ry, in'ven-to-ry, mat'ri-mo-ny. — Pre-pār'a-to-ry. In-ter-rog'a-to-ry.

6. Bal'lot, fag'ot, mag'got, pi'lot, rī'ot, tur'bot. — Char'i-ot, id'i-ot, pa'tri-ot.

7. Al'bum, al'um, fūl'crum, ros'trum. — Bo'nus, cen'sus, cir'cus, gram'pus, sur'plus. Im'pe-tus, om'ni-bus, ra'di-us, stim'u-lus. — As-pār'a-gus. Ap-pa-ra'tus, sal-e-ra'tus.

8. Dex'trous, fa'mous, lep'rous, mon'strous.  
 Gen'er-ous, li'bel-ous, vill'ain-ous, ru'in-ous.  
 Dis-as'trous, e-nor'mous, so-no'rous, sin-is'trous.  
 A-non'y-mous, in-dec'o-rous, mag-nan'i-mous.  
 Cer-e-mo'ni-ous, mis-cel-la'ne-ous.

In the following, *ure* has the sound of *yer*, rhyming with *her*.

9. Capt'ure, cinct'ure, creat'ure, cult'ure,  
 fail'ure, feat'ure, fig'ure, fix'ture, flex'ure,  
 fract'ure, fu'ture, gest'ure, joint'ure, junct'ure,  
 lect'ure, mix'ture, moist'ure, na'ture, nurt'ure.

14. Ord'ure, past'ure, pict'ure, pōst'ure,  
 punct'ure, rapt'ure, rupt'ure, script'ure, stat'ure,  
 sculpt'ure, strict'ure, struct'ure, tinct'ure.—  
 Ad-vent'ure, de-part'ure. Man-u-fact'ure.

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#### DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1—5. The doctor studied the symptoms. The sailor dropped the hawser. Thank -the donor. A wagon-load of ribbons and lemons. A lonesome path. What animal's flesh is venison? The predecessor of the ambassador was the coadjutor of my benefactor. Pardon my interrogatory. The creditors took an inventory of his effects.

6—9. We vote by ballot. The omnibus is full. A villainous and libelous anonymous attack. Place a fulcrum for the lever. The asparagus is ripe. He has a sonorous voice. We dislike saleratus in bread. A miscellaneous assemblage. A dextrous leap. Nature has favored this creature in feature, figure, and stature.

## PART IV.

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### CONSONANT SOUNDS AND SUBSTITUTES.

*Words in which ph has the sound of f.*

1. NYMPH, phase, phiz, phrase, sphere.  
Ci'pher, dol'phin, graph'ic, hy'phen, phal'anx.  
At'mos-phe're, em'pha-sis, ep'ĩ-tăph, pha'e-ton,  
phos'pho-rus, sym'pho-ny, proph'e-sy (when a verb).  
De-ci'pher, phleg-mat'ic, pho-net'ic, pro-phet'ic.  
Ca-tas'tro-phe, e-phēm'e-ral, or-thog'ra-phy.  
Lex-i-cog'ra-phy, phys-i-og'no-my.

*Words in which x has the sound of gz.*

2. Ex-act', ex-empt, ex-hale, ex-haust.  
Ex-am'ine, ex-am'ple, ex-hib'it, ex-ist'ence.  
Anx-i'e-ty, ex-u'ber-ance, lux-u'ri-ant.

*Words in which g before e or i, at the end of an accented syllable, has the sound of j.*

3. Frag'ile, frig'id, log'ic, mag'ic, pig'eon,  
rig'id, trag'ic, vig'il. Ag'i-tate, reg'i-ment.  
Li-tig'ious, re-lig'ious. Leg'is-la-tive.

4. Blud'geon, dud'geon, dun'geon, gor'geous,  
sur'geon, stur'geon. Le'gion, re'gion. Pa'gëant.  
E-gre'gious, out-ra'geous.

*Words in which ch has the sound of k.*

Most of the words in which *ch* has the sound of *k* are from the Greek. When *arch*, signifying *chief*, begins a word from the Greek language, and is followed by a vowel, it is pronounced *ark*, as in *arch'ive*, &c.; but when *arch* is prefixed to a word of French or Saxon origin, it is pronounced to rhyme with *march*; as in *archbishop*, *arch-fiend*, &c.

5. Ache, chasm, chord, chyle, conch, school, scheme. An'chor, arch'ives, chem'ist, dis'tich, ech'o, ep'och, lich'en, sched'ule, pi'broch, schoon'er, stom'ach.

6. Ar'che-type, ar'chi-tect, cat'e-chise.— Arch-ān'gel, cha-ot'ic, chi-me'ra. Mel'an-chol-y. Chi-rog'ra-phy, pa-ro'chi-al. Ar-chi-pel'a-go.

*Words in which qu has the sound of k.*

7. Con'quer, lac'quer, liq'uor, piq'uant.— Co-quette'. Et-i-quette', mas-quer-ade.

*I before q in the following has the sound of long e.*

8. Pique. An-tique', ob-lique, u-nique.— Bur-lesque', gro-tesque. Stat-u-esque'.

*Words in which q ending a syllable has the sound of k, and the following u the sound of w.*

9. Aq'ue-duct, aq'ui-līne, eq'ui-ty, liq'ue-fy, liq'uid-ate, req'ui-sīte.— In-iq'ui-ty, u-biq'ui-ty, an-tiq'ui-ty, ob-liq'ui-ty.

*Words ending with the sound of l; final e unsounded.*

10. Ap'ple, daz'zle, grap'ple, kin'dle, noz'zle. bram'ble, dwīn'dle, smug'gle, trem'ble, tur't



Ar'ti-cle, ed'i-ble, i'ci-cle, spec'ta-cle, sol'u-ble.  
As-sem'ble, dis-ci'ple, em-bez'zle, re-sem'ble.

*Words ending with m after a consonant.\**

11. Elm, helm, prism, spasm, whelm.—  
Crit'i-cism, e'go-tism, mys'ti-cism, pǎr'ox-ysm.  
Pa'tri-ot-ism, pla'gi-a-rism. Ven-tril'o-quism

*Words in which n before g, and before the sound of k, has the sound of ng as in thing.*

12. An'ger, clan'gor, fin'ger, hun'ger, lin'ger,  
man'go, min'gle, shin'gle, span'gle, youn'ger.  
An'kle, con'cord, con'course, con'quer, tran'quil.  
De-lin'quent, dis-tin'guish, re-lin'quish.

*Words in which c before e or i, and ending a syllable, has the sound of s in sin.*

13. Ac'id, doc'ile, fac'et, proc'ess, tac'it.  
Dec'i-mal, pac'i-fy, prec'e-dent, prec'i-pice.  
Spec'i-men. Im-plic'it, so-lic'it. Nec'es-sa-ry.  
Fe-líc'i-ty, sa-gac'i-ty, sim-ple'i-ty, so-lic'i-tor.  
Du-o-dec'i-mo, ec-cen-tric'i-ty.

*Words in which ch has the sound of sh as in shine.*

The digraph *ch*, when pronounced *tsh*, indicates a purely English word, as *child*, *each*; pronounced as *sh*, it implies that the word is from the French, as *chaise*, *chagrin*; and

\* Give the pure consonant sound of the final *m*. Do not say *c'm*, *he'm*, &c.

pronounced as *k*, as in *monarch*, it implies that the word is from the Greek.

14. Chaise. Char'la-tan, mar'chion-ess. — Char'lotte. Cha-rade', cha-grin, ma-chine.\*

*Words in which ce, ci, and sci, have the sound of sh.*

15. Con'scious, an'cient, o'cean, spe'cious. E-nun'ciate, ve-ra'cious, vi-va'cious, vo-ra'cious. Con-tu-ma'cious, ef-fi-ca'cious, per-ti-na'cious.

*Words in which oi has the sound of sh, and is joined in sound with the preceding syllable, the final vowel of which is short.*

16. Pré'cious, spe'cial, vi'cious. Aus-pi'cious, de-li'cious, of-fi'cial, ju-di'cious. Av-a-ri'cious, ben-e-fi'cial, pol-i-ti'cian, su-per-fi'cial. — A-rith-me-ti'cian, math-e-ma-ti'cian.

*Words in which si in sion final has the sound of sh.*

In cas'sia, nau'sea, nau'seous, se and si have the sound of *sh*.

17. Man'sion, pas'sion, pen'sion, ver'sion. Ac-ces'sion, as-per'sion, a-ver'sion, com-pul'sion, de-clen'sion, pos-ses'sion, sub-ver'sion.

*Words in which ti has the sound of sh.*

18. Ac'tion, men'tion, par'tial, quo'tient. A-dop'tion, af-flic'tion, ab-lu'tion, con-sump'tion.

\* The *i* in this word, also in *machinery*, *chemise*, &c., has the sound of long *e*.

de-struc'tion, in-ér'tia, in-sa'tiate, sub-scrip'tion.  
 An-nex-a'tion, • gen-u-flec'tion, ref-or-ma'tion,  
 im-i-ta'tion, sep-a-ra'tion, su-per-scrip'tion.  
 In-oc-u-la'tion, re-tal-i-a'tion, ter-gi-ver-sa'tion.  
 Cir-cum-nav-i-ga'tion, su-per-ër-o-ga'tion.

*Words in which ti has the sound of sh, and is joined in pronunciation with the preceding syllable, the accent'ed vowel of which is short.*

19. Nă'tion-al, ră'tion-al. Am-bi'tion, in-i'tial,  
 con-di'tion, dis-cre'tion, pro-pi'tious, se-di'tious.  
 Com-pe-ti'tion, op-po-si'tion, rec-og-ni'tion.

*Words in which s before u has the sound of sh.*

20. Sure. Cen'sure, press'ure, su'gar, su'mac.  
 As-sur'ance, in-sur'ance.

*Words in which d has the sound of t.*

The words in which *d* has the sound of *t* are, for the most part, either the past tenses of verbs, or the participles of verbs, — as *plucked, tossed, stepped, &c.* Now, the letter *e* before *d* in these words is not sounded; whence the sounds of *k* in *pluck*, of *s* in *toss*, of *p* in *step*, &c., come in immediate contact with the sound of the letter *d*. But the sound of the letter *d* is *vocal*, whilst those of *k*, *s*, and *p*, are *aspirate*; so that the combinations *kd*, *sd*, and *pd*, are unpronounceable. Hence *d* is sounded as *t*.

21. Asked, baked, danced, guessed, inked,  
 laughed, milked, missed, puffed, shocked,  
 stamped, strapped, tripped, walked, washed,  
 whipped. Be-trōthed.

*Words in which th has its aspirate sound, as in thin.*

22. Bath, breath, month, myth, sheath, path. E'ther, hun'dredth, sab'bath, thun'der. Ap'a-thy, ep-i-thet, lab'y-rinth, mis'an-thrope. A-rith'me-tic, pa-ren'the-sis, ther-mom'e-ter.

*Words in which th has its vocal sound, as in thine.*

23. Bathe, baths, blithe, breathe, lithe, mouth (when a verb), mouths, oaths, paths, with. Be-queath', be-neath, un-sheathe.

*Words in which u has the sound of w.*

24. Lan'guage, lan'guor, san'guine, sua'sion. Per-suade'. Suav'i-ty. Dis-sua'sive.

*Words in which i, preceded by the accent, and followed by a vowel, has the consonant sound of y.*

25. Anx'ious, fól'io, Ind'ian, mill'ion, pin'ion, min'ion, pon'iard, span'iel, ūn'ion, val'iant. Com-pan'ion, e-būll'ient, fa-mil'iar, per-fid'ious, co-till'ion, rebell'ion.

*Words in which s has the sound of z.*

*S* is pronounced like *z* when it forms an additional syllable, with *e* before it, in the plural of nouns, and the third person singular of verbs; as *vou'es*, *ra'ges*. *S* also takes the sound of *z* when it forms the plural number or possessive case of nouns ending with vocal consonant sounds; as *stags*, *ribs*, *dog's*. See Sargent's Standard Speller, page 118.

26. Box'es, wish'es. Mugs, loves, rods. Dai'sy, dis'mal, ea'sy, grea'sy.

*Words in which s, si, and zi, have the sound of z in a'zure.*

27. Fu'sion, gla'zier, ho'sier, meas'ure.—  
Com-po'sure, em-bra'sure, e-ra'sure, ex-po'sure,  
fore-clo'sure, ex-clu'sion, oc-ca'sion.

### DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1—5. The nymph has luxuriant hair. A globe is a sphere. Play the symphony. The litigious surgeon loves a lawsuit. Examine his physiognomy. The legislature meets. A gorgeous pageant. We plucked lichens from the rocks. Search the archives. She wrote a distich. His stomach aches.

6—10. The architect's archetype. The mechanic's chirography. A wide archipelago. A parochial tax. The coquette went to the masquerade. An antique statue. The nozzle of the bellows. An aquiline nose. The aqueduct gives the requisite supply. A dazzling icicle. He embezzled the public funds.

11—15. The younger delinquent was contumacious. The course of people linger. The facets of the prism glitter. A duodecimo volume. Solicit the necessary aid. A safe precedent. A steep precipice. Relinquish that process. A docile pupil. Shingle the roof. She sprained her ankle. The chivalrous charlatan took Charlotte in his chaise. Guess the charade. An auspicious beginning. A precocious lad. An avaricious politician.

16—20. The mansion is in her possession. Pay your subscription. A partial destruction of buildings. Our separation was by compulsion. The consumption of cigars is immense. The politician's tergiversation was shameful. A work of supererogation. The circumnavigation of the globe.

21—24. We bathe in baths. Here lie our paths. Yesterday here lay an ox. We then lay down to rest, but first laid down our guns. Let us lie down now. Beneath green trees. She has a pretty mouth, but need not make mouths. Why does she mouth when she speaks? His language is sanguine; his temper ebullient. Unsheathe the poniard. The Indian had a spaniel.

## PART V.

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### SILENT LETTERS.

WORDS are said to be *silent* when they are unsounded in pronunciation, though introduced in spelling and writing.

*Words in which b is silent.*

1. Climb, comb, crumb (or crum), debt, doubt, dumb, jamb, lamb, limb, numb, plumb, tomb. Sub'tle. Re-doubt'.

*Words in which c and ch are silent.*

2. Drachm, yacht.\* Vict'uals, vict'ual-er.† In-dict'. Schis-mat'ic. Schism.

*Words in which d is silent.*

3. Hand'some, Wednes'day. Hand'ker-chief.

*Words ‡ in which g and gh are silent.*

4. Gnarl, gnash, gnat, gnaw, phlegm. Ar-raign', cam-paign, con-dign, im-pūgn.

*Words in which h is silent. §*

5. Heir, hour. Asth'ma, gher'kin, hon'est, hon'or, isth'mus, rhu'barb. Rhet'o-ric.

\* See page 32.

† Pronounce *vi'tlɪz*, *vi'tler*.

‡ Many of these words, being under other heads, are not placed here. The *g* is silent in *oppugn*, *malign*, *benign*, &c.; but its sound is resumed in *oppug'nancy*, *malignant*, &c.

§ The teacher is referred to Sargent's Standard Speller, page 120.

**K** is always silent before *n* in the same syllable.

6. Knack, knave, knee, knell, knit, knock, knöll, knout. Knap'sack, knuck'le, knur'ly.

*Words in which l is silent.* (See page 18.)

7. Calm, alms, balm, calf, half, palm, psalm, qualm. Al'mond, palm'y. Fölks. Säl'm'on.

**M** is silent in *mne-mon'ic*; *n* is silent in the following.

8. Hymn, kiln, limn. Au'tumn, col'umn, sol'emn. Con-demn', con-temn. Con-demn'ing.

*Words in which p is silent.\**

9. Tempt. Emp'ty, psèu'do. Re-ceipt'.

*Words in which s is silent.*

10. Aisle, isle, isl'and, vis'count.

*Words in which t is silent (final e also silent).*

11. Bris'tle, cas'tle, gris'tle, mis'tle, nes'tle, pes'tle, rus'tle, tres'tle, whis'tle, wres'tle. Chest'nut, Christ'mas, hōst'ler, mort'gage.— Mis'tle-toe. A-pos'tle, e-pis'tle.

In the following, both *t* and the following *e* are unsounded. Say *of'n*, *sof'n*, &c.

12. Chāst'en, christ'en, fast'en, glist'en, hāst'en, list'en, moist'en, oft'en, soft'en.

\* *Phthir'ic* we pronounce *tix'ik*; *phthi'as*, *ti'as*.

*Words in which ue is silent.*

13. Brōgue, fugue, league, plague, rogue, tongue, vague, vogue. Masque, mosque, pique. Col'league, ec'lōgue, pro'lōgue. — Fa-tigue', in-trigue, ob-lique, u-nique. — Ha-rangue', o-paque, pro-rogue. Ap'o-lōgue, cat'a-lōgue, dem'a-gōgue, di'a-lōgue, ep'i-lōgue.

*Words in which w is silent.*

14 Whole, whom, whoop, whose, wrap, wrath, wreak, wreath, wreck, wren, wrench, wrest, wretch, wright, wry. Whole'some, an'swer, wran'gle, wrig'gle, wrin'kle. A-wry'.

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DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1—4. Climb the redoubt. Her limbs are numb with cold. Out of debt, out of danger. The jury will indict the victualer on Wednesday. Arraign the subtle schismatic. A handsome handkerchief. A gnarled oak. A poignant malady. My foreign neighbor. A crumb of bread. We impugn his malign statement. The campaign is ended.

5—9. The knave had an empty knapsack. The pseudo heir was condignly punished. The folks sang psalms and hymns. In condemning him to the knout they gave him his de-serts'. The calf was lost in a lime-kiln. Receipt the bill for the salmon and almonds. Give alms freely. Split the knurly log.

10—14. Mistletoe was hung in the castle of the viscount on Christmas. The trestle of the bridge was broken down. We wrestle, but do not wrangle. We have a mōrtgage on that island. The meat is too full of gristle. Soften and moisten it often. Hear the hostler whistle. Prorogue the harangue of the demagogue. He looked awry. She gave a wrong answer. At our last exhibition we had a prologue, an epilogue, and a dialogue



## PART VI.

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### MISCELLANEOUS DICTATION EXERCISES.

#### I. Containing Words Sounded Alike, but Spelled Differently.

THE words to be distinguished in the spelling are printed in italics in the following Exercises.

1. He *adds* the cost of the *adz* to that of the hatchet. What-*e'er* can *ail* the *heir* to the estate, it is not want of good *air*: the *ale* he drank *ere* he came here did him no good, I think. We can make *all* the holes with an *awl*. I'll *alter* the *altar* and the *aisle* of the chapel on the *isle*. The ship's *an'chor* lay on an *an'ker* of wine. I *as-sent'* to your making the *as-cent'*. She *ate* eight pies. We may *au'gur* well of her appetite. Bore with an *au'ger*.

2. The *bald* man *bawled* for his dinner. I *bade* the *bad* boy *bail* out the boat, and throw over the *bale* of cotton. The court admitted the thief to *bail*. Captain Kane found a *bear's* skin better than a *bare* skin. They made a *base* attack on the *bass* singer. "*Beat* that *beet*," said the farmer. Let the *bee* be. *Beer* brought him to his *bier*. We found a *beech*-tree near the *beach*.

3. The *belle* rang the *bell*. A rat has *been* in the corn-bin. We took a *bite* in the *bight*. The *bold'er* of the two men climbed the *bowl'd'er*. The wind *blew* till I was *blue* in the face. The wild *boar* bore marks of a wound. We *bored* a hole in the *board*. They have *borne* him to his long *bourn*. The *beau* bent the *bow*, and made a *bow* to her from the *bough*.

4. The deer can *break* through the *brake*. With the *breech* of a gun they made a *breach* in the wall. She was too well-*bred* to refuse the *bread*. *Broach* the subject of the loss of my *brooch*. They *bruise* the malt while she *brews*. The *bruit* is that the *brute* attacked you. He tried to make me a *butt* for his ridicule, but

in vain. We *buy* coffee by the pound. Bury the seeds of the berry.

5. We *calender* the paper for that *calendar*. He fears a *canon* of the church, not a *cannon*-ball. *Canvass* the subject under this *canvas* tent. She lost *caste* when they *cast* her off. *Cede* the seed to me. The *ceiling* fell as I was *sealing* a letter. *Sell* me the potatoes in the *cellar*.

6. I was *sent* for a *cent*'s worth of rose-water to *scent* pomatum. The *sear*\* leaf fell on the head of the *seer*. At its last *ses'sion*, Congress made a *ces'sion* of land to the Indians. They *cite* me to take *sight* of the *site* for the mill. The cat's *claws*. A *clause* in a will. In that cold *clime* the natives *climb* the rocks. In the *course* of my life I never ate such *coarse* bread.

7. They *compliment* him on having got his *complement* of men. The *chord* of the harp broke. Buy a *cord* of wood. Tie it with a *cord*. The *core* of an apple. A *gal'lant* corps of men. I left my *coat* in the *sheep-cote*. You can not *cozen* my fair *cousin*. Our masts *creak* as we sail on the *creek*. The *crews* go on a whaling *cruise*. The *cru'el* girl threw a *crew'el* at me. My *sig-net* ring has the figure of a *cyg'net*.

8. *Deign* to hear the *Dane*. The *deer* proved a *dear* purchase. My cold is *due* to the heavy *dew*. We all must *die*. *Dye* the cloth. The *dyer* met with *dire* loss. The *doe* ran. Bake the *dough*. A *draught* horse. *Draft* a sketch. A *dun* color. I have *done* my best. Why *dost* thou stir the *dust*? Put the money you *earn* in this *urn*. I had an *eye* on *you* and on the old *ewe* under the *yew*-tree.

9. They would *fain* *feign* to build a *fane*. Her attempt to *faint* was a mere *feint*. *Farewell*, my fair friend. It was our *fate* to meet at a grand *fête*. What a *feat* to paint a picture with one's *feet*! *Filter* the water. A *fillip* for *Philip's philter*! *Flee* from the *flea*. You *find* us *fined* for smoking.

10. Birds *flew* up the *flue*. Put the *flower*-pot on the *flour*-barrel. The *forte* of the men at the *fort* was drinking. *Four* times the *fore* horse stumbled, and the *fourth* time I looked *forth*. A

\* Also spelled *sew*.

*foul* deed. A fat *fowl*. We fought in a dozen *frays*; and, in vulgar *phrase*, were "used up." Dew-drops *freeze* on the *fricze* of the column. A *fur* cloak on a *fir*-tree. Wrapt in *furs*, we climbed a hill covered with *furze*.

11. He went through the *gate* at an unsteady *gait*. The sign was *gilt*. Her *guilt* was proved. Make a *great* fire in the *grate*. A *grease* spot. The wise men of *Greece*. He *grieves* because the *greaves* of his armor are spoiled.

12. "*Hail* to the *hail*-storm!" said the *hale* man. *Haul* the cable into the *hall*. We found a *hair* in the *hare* soup. An arrow pierced the *heart* of the running *hart*. *Heyday*! The *hay* is out! *Heal* his sore *heel*. Come *here*; do you *hear*? I *heard* a wolf among the *herd*. Tell *Hugh* to *hew* down that tree of a dark *hue*.

13. *Hie* to the shore; it is *high* tide. *Hear* him sing a *hymn*. They will *hire* me at *higher* wages. A *horde* of thieves stole our little *hoard* of money. Dig a *hole* for the *whole* carcass. None are *wholly* *ho'ly*. Boys *whoop* after me as I drive *hoop*. Our *hour* is ended. *Huz-z'd*! cried the *hus-sar*. I sit in the *inn* and *in-dite*. The jury will *in-dict* him. They *in-veighed* against the *in-vad'ers*. You will *jam* your finger against the *jamb* of that door. It is *just* time for the *joust*.

14. I gave the *colonel* a *kern'el* of corn. I lost my watch-*key* on the *quay*. The *knave* tried to *kill* me in the lime-*kiln* with the *nave* of a wheel. *Knead* the bread; you will *need* it. We *knew* the *new* doctor. The *knight* rode by *night*. We can *not* untie the *knot*. He *laid* down his gun, and began to *lade* the ship. He had not *lain* long in the *lane* when we passed. The cat *laps* milk. We heeded not the *lapse* of time. On our *lee* was a green *lea*. He *leaches* the ashes. *Leeches* in a jar.

15. Would you as *lief* as not tear out this *leaf*? Stop the *leak*. John ate a *leek*. He *led* me through a *lead* mine. *Lean* on my arm. I have a *lien* on his estate. *Less'en* the length of my *les'son*. The *lev'y* of troops is on the *lev'ee*. *Lie* down. Of *lye* we make soap. *Limn* that bare *limb* of the oak. The *lynx* broke the *links* of his chain. The cows *lowed* because of their heavy *load*. The

lone woman asked me to *loan* money. *Loch* Lomond. *Lock* the door. *Lo!* *low* lies the hero. Shame on the *liar!* The music of the *lyre*.

16. The *maid* made a coat of *mail* for the *male* warrior. I held on to the horse's *mane* with might and *main*. The lord of the *manor* has a gracious *man'ner*. Mark this letter of *marque*. The *mar'shal* has a *mar'tial* air. I was in a *maze* to see the growth of the *maize*. Your *meed* shall be a glass of *mead*. The thief had a *mean mien*. *Mele* out the *meat* to the men that *meet* here. The *mi'nor* son means to be a *mi'ner*. We *missed* you in the *mist*.

17. *Might* I taste a *mite*? The mowers *moan* the loss of the new-mown hay. Describe the *mode* in which they *mowed*. A *mote* in the eye. A *moat* is a ditch. O *Muse!* the cat *mews*. Horses *neigh*. I voted *nay*. A *nice* pie. The rock was of *gneiss*. *None* knew the *nun*. O'er the lake we went with one *oar*, and some iron *ore* for ballast. The *one* who *won* sang an *ode*. He *owed* me money. O ho! did he *owe* you?

18. With a *pale* face *Paul* dropped the *pail*. Sweets *pall*. With *pain* we saw the broken *pane*. *Pare* the *pear* with a *pair* of scissors. *Pause* before you touch the cat's *paws*. He wrote a *piece* in favor of *peace*. He climbed a high *peak*. Your feeling of *pique* was wrong. A *peal* of thunder. *Peel* the orange. A *pearl* shell. Streams *purl*. The noble *peer* built a *pier*. It is *plain* the *plane* is dull.

19. *Plait* the napkin for the *plate*. *Please* hear our *pleas*. With a *plumb* line we measured the *plum-tree*. We paid our *poll-tax*, and got a *pole* for beans. He *pores* over a book. She *pours* out tea. The *pores* of the skin. *Pray* shoot that bird of *prey*. *Pumice-stone* is a different thing from the *pomace* of apples. We picked up ten *quarts* of gold *quartz*. The *choir* sang. There are 24 sheets in a *quire* of paper.

20. In the *reign* of King John, who ruled with a tight *rein*, the *rain* fell heavily. The soldiers *raise* their flag, and go forth to burn and *raze* in the sun's *rays*. *Wrap* up well, and *rap* on the door. He *read* the *red* book through. We will *read* about the *reed* shaken by the wind. What *reck* we of the ship's *wreck*?

While they *reek* with blood they *wreak* on us their wrath. We can *wrest* their arms from the *rest* of the robbers. The emetic made the *wretch retch*. The *rime* is on the withered grass. The verses *rhyme* well. *Ring* the bell. *Wring* out the towel.

21. The wheelwright can *write right* well. A *rite* of the church. We *rode* along the *road*, while they *rowed* on the canal. *Row* after the *roe* of that fish. I learned by *rote* what I *wrote*. A *rough* wind blew off my *ruff*. Our *route* lay over upturned *roots*. He made a *wry* face at our *rye* bread.

22. The *sail* of this sloop is for *sale*. A lively *scene* we have *seen* — fish caught in a *seine*. *See* the *sea*. Does the *seam* *seem* wide? He *sees* them *seize* ships on the high *seas*. The *serf* was lost in the *surf*. We found his coat of *serge* in the roaring *surge*. It is *sheer* cruelty to *shear* sheep in winter. The picture was *shown* while the sun *shone* on it.

23. She *sighed* because of a pain in her *side*. He tried to *scull* the boat, but fell and hurt his *skull*. They strove to *slay* him as he got out of his *sleigh*. They *slew* him, but could not *slue* the sleigh round. You *slight* my *sleight* of hand. We picked *sloe-berries* at a *slow* rate. My *sole* shoe has no *sole*. The immortal *soul*. *Sow* the seed *so*; then *sew* my dress. Birds *soar*. My wound is *sore*. The *staid* maid *stayed* some time.

24. She stood on the *stair* to *stare*. We drove a *stake* in the ground, and then ate a beef-*steak*. He tried to *steal* my *steel* chain. I leaped over the *stile* in good *style*. We sailed *straight* for the *strait*. Unbend and *straight'en* the bow. Your expenses will *strait'en* your means. In the *suite* of the *sweet* princess were several ladies. If you would *succor* the tree, cut down that *sucker*. Some boys skip that *sum*. Rise with the *sun*, my *son*.

25. *Tear* up the *tares*. He told a *tale* of a fox's *tail*. Is there much of a *tax* on *tacks*? As we drove our *team* through the swamp, the air seemed to *teem* with mosquitos. With a *tear* she looked at the *tier* of guns. Their friends were *there*. I *threw* a stone *through* a window. I felt a *throe* of pain as I strove to *throw* it. The king's *throne* was *thrown* down. The boat was *tied*, but the rapid *tide* bore it away.

26. It is *time* to pluck the *thyme*. I *towed* the boat to the hole of the old *toad*. Wrap *tow* round your sore *toe*. I *told* the sexton; he *tolled* the bell; and we then *toled* along the fish by throwing bait. We *tracked* him through a desert *tract*. She put the *tray* of clubs on the tea-*tray*. You will need no *veil* (or *vail*) in this shady *vale*. He burst a *vein* in the *vain* attempt to reach the *rane* on the steeple.

27. We *weighed* the boy who went to *wade* in the stream. The lash made him *wail*, and left a *wale* on his flesh. The moon began to *wane* before the *wain* arrived. *Wait* till I know my *weight*. She will *waste* health in trying to make her *waist* slender. The tin *ware* will *wear* well. *Wave* the flag, and *waive* the question. *Weigh* well the choice of your *way* of life. She has been *weak* all the *week*. It is time, I *ween*, to *wean* the infant. The bell-*wether* likes this sunny *weather*. I *would* like a cord of *wood*.

## II. Sentences containing Words Nearly Similar in Sound.

1. Give *alms* to the man with broken *arms*. His *bridal* day. A saddle and *bridle*. *Calk* the seams with strips of *cork*. In the *capitol* I saw a *capitol* picture. We weigh gold, not *carrots*, by *carats*. The *censor* swung a *censer*. In a fit of *choler* he tore my fur *collar*. The *current* price of *currants*. As a *symbol* of his profession, he drew a pair of *cymbals*.

2. Do not *desert* our *desert* so soon. You *formerly* addressed me less *formally*. Lambs *gambo*; rogues *gamble*. *Gristly* meat for the *gristly* bear. Fashion is the *idol* of the *idle*. She began to *laud* Lord Byron. They rubbed his *linaments* with *liniment*. Like a man of *mettle*, he dug up the *metal*.

3. He hit the *pistil* of my flower with his *pistol*. I *pitied* the man *pitted* by small-pox. His *principal* *principle* seemed to be one of frugality. The *prophet* found no *profit* in his own country. We *sought* a *sort* of gluey substance. The stationer had a *stationary* cart, where he sold *stationery*. It was the *vital* of sirup, not the *base-viol*, that she broke.

### III. Sentences containing Words Differing in Accent.

See remarks on Accent, page 6. Many English words, spelled alike, are distinguished only by the accent.

1. He was *ab'sent* by accident; but they *ab-sent'* themselves on purpose. They tried to *ab-stract'* my *ab'stract* of his sermon. The *cem'ent* is good, but you *ce-ment'* the place badly. Heed the *ac-cent*, and try to *ac-cent'* all words aright.

2. The *es'cort* could *es-cort'* him no farther. Birds *fre-quent'* this tree; we have *fre-quent* songs. They tried to *in-sult'* me; no *in'sult* could move me. *Pre-sent'* the *pres'ent*. I *pro-test'* against his *pro'test*. The *rel'el* tried again to *re-bel'*. *Sur-vey'* the coast; his *sur'vey* was unsatisfactory.

In a number of words the nouns have the closing *s* aspirate (as in *so*), while the verbs have it soft (as in *his*). The following are examples: A-buse', a-buse; close, close; dif-fuse', dif-fuse'; ex-cuse', ex-cuse'; grease, grease; house, house; mouse, mouse; use, use, &c.

In the following words the *c* in the noun becomes an *s* in the verb: *ad-vice*, *ad-vise*; *de-vice*, *de-vise*; *prop'h'e-cy*, *prop'h'e-sy*. To these words most lexicographers add *prac'tice*, *prac'tise*. Webster spells both noun and verb alike; namely, *prac'tice*.

The *th* in *teeth*, as a plural noun, is aspirate (as in *thin*); as a verb, it is vocal (as in *this*). The *i* in *live*, when an adjective, is long; when a verb, it is short.

### IV. Sentences containing Miscellaneous Words, Exercises in Writing the Possessive Case, Contractions, Punctuation-Marks, &c.

1. We chose *sep'a-rate* paths. Our *in-struct'or* rode. Their *Ex'cel-len-cies*, the Governors, have many *ex'cel-len-cies* of character. A *pre-vent'ive* against sea-sickness. She pledged me to *se'cre-cy*. Grate the *cin'na-mon*. Parsnips, turnips, and *cau'li-flower*. They *as-sign'* their property. They made an *as-sign'ment*. The *as-sig-na'tion* was kept.

2. The *boy's* sled was broken. The *boys'* sleds were broken. *Ladies'* and *gentlemen's* shoes. *Ducks'* feet are webbed. I said it was Mr. *Adam's* book, not Mr. *Adams's*. Hear the sound of *horses'* feet.

3. 'Tis dark. They're not here yet. I've fallen. Does n't it rain? You've done well. I had n't time. They were n't there. You're pale. Whate'er the danger, we'll go. Shan't we meet? O'er the hills. Thou 'dst better walk. Is n't he here? Where's my hat? We have n't a minute. Are n't they cold? That's it. Don't is a contraction of *do not*, and not of *does not*.

4. To rise early in the morning, when you are in good health, is the way to have time to do all your business well; but, to be able to rise early, you must go to bed early: the mind requires rest as well as the body.

5. What a shame is it to see (in the month of May, for instance) a boy lounging in bed, while the birds are offering their songs to charm his ears, and on the dew-decked hedges are millions of brilliants to charm his eyes! What are Solomon's words on the subject? They are these: "How long wilt thou sleep, O sluggard! when wilt thou arise out of thy sleep? Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep: so shall thy poverty come as one that travelth, and thy want as an armed man."

6. Alexander the Great and William the Conqueror were but fallible men. Newton, Franklin, Washington, Napoleon,—different as they were in many respects,—were all renowned as hard workers. In the year MDCCCLIX we hope to travel. America was discovered A. D. 1492.

7. He had a large MS. volume in his pocket. Send me all the MSS. in your possession. Messrs. Metcalf & Lawrence wrote us, on the 10th ult., that the goods should be forwarded at once; and now it is the 7th inst. What do the letters P. S. at the end of a letter signify?

8. He made an *ex-tem'po-re* address. I put the *da-guerre'o-type* in my *porte-mon-naie'*. The *bou-quet'* (*boo-kay'*) and the *bil-let-doux* (*bil-lā-doo*) were sent. The Rev. Mr. Scott, Capt. Leroy, Mr. Clay, M.C., Mr. Hume, M.P., Col. Lane, Lieut. Kane, Gen. Wool, and Henry Hone, Jr., were of the party. Lieut. Simonson, R.N., sailed in H. B. M.'s ship the *Resolute*.



## PART VII.

### RULES FOR SPELLING.

1. Words of one syllable, ending with any consonant but F, L, or S, preceded by a single vowel, do not double the final consonant.

EXAMPLES. — Bed, cap, dot, ham, man, rod.

EXCEPTIONS. — Add, burr, butt, buzz, ebb, egg, err, inn, odd.

2. Words of one syllable, ending with F, L, or S, preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant.

EXAMPLES. — Class, doll, full, puff, stiff.

EXCEPTIONS. — As, has, his, if, is, gas, of, this, thus, yes, us, was.

3. Words ending in silent E drop E on taking an additional syllable beginning with a vowel.

EXAMPLES. — Blame, bla'ma-ble ; brute, bru'tish ; cure, cūr'a-ble ; dis-pute', dis'pu-ta-ble ; grieve, griev'ance ; have, hav'ing ; move, mov'a-ble ; plague, pla'guy ; re-vive', re-vi'val ; sale, sa'la-ble ; sense, sens'ible ; val'ue, val'u-a-ble.

EXCEPTIONS. — A-gree'a-ble, change'a-ble, charge'a-ble, dam'age-a-ble, man'age-a-ble, no'tice-a-ble, peace'a-ble, ser'vice-a-ble, trace'a-ble.

Words ending in *ge* and *ce* retain *e* before *able*, in order to preserve the soft sounds of *g* and *c* (the sounds of *j* and *s*) ; as, *changeable*, *peaceable*, &c. We write *singeing*, *springeing*, and *swingeing*, to distinguish these words from *singing*, *springing*, and *swinging*.

*Dye* has *dyeing*, to distinguish it from *dying* ; but *eye* has *eying*.

The *e* is retained in verbs ending in *oe* and *ee* ; as, *shoe*, *shoeing* ; *hoe*, *hoeing* ; *toe*, *toeing* ; *see*, *seeing* ; *agree*, *agreeing*, &c.

Words ending with *c* hard insert *k* before a syllable beginning with *e* or *i*, to preserve the hard sound ; as, *frol'ic*, *frol'icked*, *frol'ick-ing* ; *phys'ic*, *phys'icked*, *phys'ick-ing*.

Words ending in *ie* change the *ie* into *y* on adding *ing* ; as, *vie*, *vy'ing* ; *tie*, *ty'ing* ; *lie*, *ly'ing* ; *hie*, *hy'ing* ; *dte*, *dty'ing*.

4. Words ending in silent *E* generally retain *E* on receiving an additional syllable beginning with a consonant.

EXAMPLES.—A-chieve', a-chieve'ment ; care, care'less ; com-mence', com-mence'ment ; hope, hope'ful ; lame, lame'ness ; late, late'ly ; move, move'ment ; wise, wise'ly.

EXCEPTIONS.—Aw'ful, ar'gu-ment, a-bridg'ment, ac-knowl'edg-ment, judg'ment, du'ly, tru'ly, whol'ly.

5. Words ending in *Y*, preceded by a consonant, change the *Y* into *I* before any augment but *'S*, or one beginning with *I*.

EXAMPLES.—Cry, cried, cri'est, cries, cri'eth ; de-ny, de-nied, &c. ; hap'py, hap'pi-er, hap'pi-est, hap'pi-ly ; pit'y, pit'i-ful, pit'i-less ; bus'y, bus'i-ness.

EXCEPTIONS.—Dry, dry'er, dry'est, dry'ing, dry'ly, dry'ness ; shy, shy'ing, shy'ly, shy'ness.

6. When a vowel precedes *Y* final, or when *ING* is added, the *Y* is generally retained.

EXAMPLES.—Be-tray', be-trays, be-trayed, be-tray'er, be-tray'ing ; gay, gay'ly, gay'e-ty ; play, plays, played, play'er, play'ing ; re-ply, re-ply'ing ; spy, spy'ing.

EXCEPTIONS.—Laid, lain, paid, said, saith, and most of their compounds. Dai'ly.

7. Words of one syllable, and words accented on the last syllable, ending with a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, double that consonant on taking an augment beginning with a vowel.

EXAMPLES.—Blot, blot'ted, blot'ting ; per-mit', per-mit'ted, per-mit'ting ; beg, beg'gar ; big, big'ger,

big'gest; drum, drum'mer; glad, glad'der, glad'dest; gum, gum'my; rob, rob'ber; skin, skin'ny. (In the following, and many other words, when *ed* is added, the *e* before the final *d* is silent.) Con-trol', con-trolled; ex-pel, ex-pelled; hop, hopped; hum, hummed; pro-pel, pro-pelled; sin, sinned.

EXCEPTIONS. — The derivatives of *gas* have only one *s*; as *gas'es*, *gas'i-fy*. *X*, *y*, and *k*, are never doubled in English words; as *wax*, *waxen*.

8. But if there are two final consonants, or two vowels preceding a final consonant, likewise if the accent is not on the last syllable, or if the accent is shifted, no doubling takes place.

EXAMPLES. — Call, called, call'ing; cheat, cheat'ed, cheat'ing; cool, cooled, cool'ing, cool'er, cool'est; cred'it, cred'it-ed, cred'it-ing, cred'it-or; gal'lop, gal'loped, gal'lop-ing; gib'bet, gib'bet-ed, gib'bet-ing; suffer, suffered, suffer-ing, suffer'er; vis'it, vis'it-ed; vis'it-ing, vis'it-or; wor'ship, wor'shiped, wor'ship-ing, wor'ship'er.

REMARKS. — The following words are by some regarded as exceptions to Rule 8, and made to double the final consonant before *ed*, *ing*, &c. Present usage is in favor of the reform introduced by Noah Webster, under which these words are spelled in accordance with Rule 8; thus, *trav'eled*, *trav'el-ing*, *trav'el-er*; *jew'el*, *jew'el-er*, &c.

Ap-pär'el, bär'el, bev'el, can'cel, cär'ol, cav'il, chis'el, chan'nel, coun'sel, cud'gel, di'al, di-shev'el, driv'el, du'el, em-bow'el, en-am'el, e'qual, gam'bol, grav'el, gröv'el, hand'sel, hatch'el, im-pan'nel, jew'el, ken'nel, ker'nel, libel, lau'el, lev'el, li'bel, mar'shal, mar'vel, mod'el, pan'el, par'cel, pen'cil, pēr'il, pis'tol, pom'mel, quar'el, rav'el, rev'el, ri'val, row'el, shov'el, shriv'el, sniv'el, tas'sel, tram'mel, trav'el, tun'nel, vict'ual.

Add *ed* or *ing* to the above words.

9. Words ending in a double consonant generally retain both consonants on receiving an addition.

EXAMPLES. — Bliss'ful ; suc-cess'ful. Rest'less-ly, use'-less-ly. Care'less-ness, ill'ness, stiff'ness.

REMARKS. — Some words ending in *ll* drop one *l* before *less* and *ly* ; as, *skillless, fully, chafly, squally*. According to Webster, the derivatives of *dull, skill, will*, and *full*, retain the *ll* before *ness* and *ful* ; as, *dull'ness, full'ness, skill'ful, will'ful* ; though other lexicographers place but one *l* in the first syllable of these words. In the words *dis-till, fore-tell, ful-fill, in-still*, Webster retains the *ll* of the primitive words *still, tell, fill*.

10. Compound words are usually spelled in the same manner as the simple words of which they are composed ; but **FULL**, as an additional syllable, drops one **L** ; as **HAND'FUL, SPOON'FUL**.

EXAMPLES. — Cow'yard, down'fall, ice'house.

EXCEPTIONS. — Al'most, al'so, al'ways, el'bow, wel'fare. Al-though, un-till, with-al. Al-be'it, al-might'y, al-read'y. Al-to-geth'er.

11. The plural of nouns is generally formed by adding **S**, when the singular ends with a sound that will unite with the sound of **S** ; as **LAMP, LAMPS** ; or by adding **ES**, or **S**, having the sound of **ES**, when the singular ends with a sound that will not unite with the sound of **S** ; as **FOX, FOX'ES**.

EXAMPLES. — Ap'ple, ap'ples ; bag, bags ; frog, frogs ; miss, miss'es ; torch, torch'es ; rose, ro'ses.

Nouns having any other ending than *y* preceded by a consonant, or than *f, h, o, s, z*, also nouns ending in silent *e*, form their plurals by adding *s*.

When *c* soft (having the sound of *s*), *g* soft (having the sound of *j*), or *e*, comes before silent *e*, a syllable is added to the word ; as, *face, fa'ces ; age, a'ges ; case, ca'ses*.

Nouns ending in *ch* soft (as in *bench*), *sh, ss, or z*, form their plurals by adding *es*.

12. Most nouns ending in **O**, preceded by a consonant, form the plural by the addition of **ES**.

EXAMPLES. — Car'goes, ech'oes, he'roes, mot'toes, mul-lat'toes, ne'groes, po-ta'toes, sti-let'toes, vol-ca'noes.

EXCEPTIONS.—Bra'vos, can'tos, du-o-dec'i-mos, ha'los, gro'tos, jun tos, man-i-fes'tos, me-men'tos, mos-qui'tos, oc-ta'vos, pōr'ti-cos, quar'tos, so'los, twos, ty'ros.

Where *o* is preceded by a vowel, as in *tri'o*, *cam'e-o*, *s* only is added.

13. Nouns ending in *Y*, preceded by a consonant, form their plural by changing the *Y* into *IES*; but nouns ending in *Y*, preceded by a vowel, form the plural regularly by the addition of *S*.

EXAMPLES.—Ar'my, ar'mies; ba'by, ba'bies; po'ny, po-nies; pop'py, pop'pies. Gal'lery, gal'leries; van'i-ty, van'i-ties.—Boy, boys; key, keys. Al'ley, al'leys; chim'ney, chim'neys; mon'ey, mon'ey's; val'ley, val'leys; vol'ley, vol'leys. Dis-play, dis-plays.

14. A number of nouns ending in *F* and in *FE*, and most of those ending in *FF*, form their plural regularly by the addition of *S*.

EXAMPLES.—Chiefs, dwarfs, fifes, griefs, gulfs, hoofs, proofs, roofs, safes, scarfs, stripes, surfs, turfs, wharfs. Re-proofs'. Hand'ker-chiefs. Cuff, cuffs. Muff, muffs; whiff, whiffs.


EXCEPTIONS.—Beef, beeves; calf, calves; elf, elves; half, halves; knife, knives; leaf, leaves; life, lives; loaf, loaves; self, selves; sheaf, sheaves; shelf, shelves; thief, thieves; wife, wives; wolf, wolves.

*Staff* has *staves* in the plural, but its compounds are regular; as *flag-staff*, *flag-staffs*.

## --- DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

A curable disease. A movable rock. A serviceable dress. He got a swingeing for swinging. She is singeing her hair. Birds are singing; boys frolicking. Illustrious achievements. My judgment of the abridgment. Daisies in bloom. Chimneys smoking. Volleys of darts. Cheap calicoes. Sweet potatoes. Ships at the wharfs. Mosquitos are plenty. Regard his welfare.

# MARKS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

Comma, . . . ,	Parenthesis, . . . ( )	Section, . . . §
Semicolon, . . . ;	Brackets, . . . [ ]	Asterisk, . . . *
Colon, . . . :	Caret, . . . ^	Dagger, . . . †
Period, . . . .	Hyphen, . . . -	Parallels, . . .
Interrogation, . . ?	Accent, . . . ' ^	Ellipsis, . . . ***
Exclamation, . . !	Paragraph, . . ¶	Diaeresis, . . . ¨
Dash, . . . —	Quotation, . . “ ”	Makron, . . . —
Apostrophe, . . ’	Index, . . . 	Breve, . . . ˘

The marks of punctuation are, the Comma (,), which usually represents the shortest pause; the Semicolon (;), a longer pause than the comma; the Colon (:), a longer pause than the semicolon; and the Period (.), a full stop.

The Interrogation point (?) is used to denote that a question is asked; as, *Who is there?* The Exclamation point (!) is expressive of any strong or sudden emotion; as, *O, heavy day!*

The Dash (—) is used where a sentence breaks off abruptly.

The Apostrophe (’), a mark differing from the comma only in being placed *above* the line, denotes the omission of one or more letters; as, *o’er* for *over*, *’gan* for *began*. It also marks the separation of the final *s* of the possessive case from the noun; as, *John’s hat*. The possessive case plural is indicated by an apostrophe *after* the letter *s*; as, *the trees’ leaves*.

The Marks of Parenthesis ( ) are used when a word, passage, or mark, which interrupts the progress of the sentence, is inserted.

The Hyphen (-) is used to separate syllables; also

the parts of compound words ; as, *com-pre-hend, milk-pail*. The Hyphen is placed after a syllable ending a line, to show that the remainder of the word begins the next line.

The Acute Accent (') is used in English to mark the accented syllable.

Marks of Quotation (" ") are used to denote that the words of another person, real or supposed, than the author, are quoted.

### CAPITAL LETTERS.

Capital Letters should be used in the following instances :

1. At the beginning of the first word of every sentence, and after every full stop.

2. At the beginning of every line of poetry.

3. At the beginning of proper names and of adjectives derived from them, in whatever part of the sentence.

4. In epithets, used like the following: *Charles the Fat ; Peter the Great*.

5. Titles, when followed by names: *The Emperor Napoleon*.

6. Appellations of the Deity : as, *Lord, Jehovah, Providence* ; and often in pronouns referring to Him.

7. The pronoun I, and the interjections O, Oh, &c.

8. The days of the week, and months of the year ; as, *February, Tuesday*.

9. The divisions of a printed work ; as, *Book the First. Section the Second*.

10. Nouns denoting a religious sect ; as, *A Christian, a Jew*.

11. Words to which it is desired to give importance ; as, *The army of the Revolution. When will Congress sit ?*

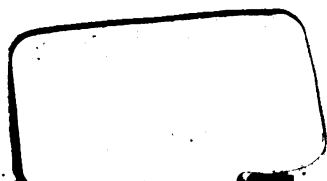












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